The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,747 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1886.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY, 188-.
L	TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th July.
—	GWALIOR	2733	300	R. Hasselwood	3rd Aug.
L	SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	10 h ,,
M	HYDASPES.....	2984	500	G. Scri ener.....	17th ,,
L	BALLAARAT ...	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th ,,
—	SIAM	3041	500	K. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
—	ROME	3013	1000	G. F. Gates	7th Sept.
M	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson ..	14th ,,
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds ..	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI.....	3542	550	A. W. Adamson ..	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. E. Cole	20th ,,
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Danfell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 525, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000 600	.....1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000 800	....20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA.....	5,000 800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	....1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
G. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 9, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin....	4,200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	T. Radonicich..	3,500	500	.....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona..	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	500	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
BERENICE ..	G. B. Verona ..	3,500 550	1st Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street.
Bombay, 3rd June 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary.
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th July, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1886. Agents.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* CHINA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
AND
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

A Steamer belonging to one of the above Companies sails from Hong-Kong for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama about every twelve days, and the undersigned have been authorised to issue through tickets at the following rates:—

From Calcutta to Yokohama	... Rs.	338	8	0
,, ,, to San Francisco	.. ,,	901	0	0
,, ,, to Liverpool	... ,,	1,182	4	0

N.B.—A reduction of Rs. 202-8-0 from first-class ordinary fare is made to Officers of the British and Foreign, Military, Naval and Civil Services, who book through to Liverpool.

For Passage or Freight, apply to
WHITNEY BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents,
No. 2, New China Bazaar Street.
Calcutta, 15th April, 1886.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs. a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper.....	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong ...	2 0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure).....	4 12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above but a little thinner	1 8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope ...	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0 12	,,
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box.....	1 0	,,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

Samples free on application.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stocks specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers' Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and Old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and others. Table and Household Requisites from the first English and Continental Houses are imported by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS a great desideratum in this class of Goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs, specially suited for presentation. The Company's standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well-known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition, and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired, and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best Goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager, whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electro-plated ware is of the very best quality, and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Case's Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather Plush, Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new Goods from the well-known firms of De La Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists' materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments these Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Departments is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses, the attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the Company's extensive stock, which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS!
HOAR & CO.'S—
NEW STOCK.

CHOICE—"CHERRY," ORANGE —and other natural Handles.

UMBRELLAS!!

GENT'S	Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Natural Sticks and Handles, a very useful Umbrella.....	10 8 / 12 0
	Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, very handsome selected Natural Sticks	14 0 / 16 0
	Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, a most elegant and useful Umbrella	18 0
	Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, "a Specialite," Choice Sticks, with sterling silver mounts	22 0 / 26 0
LADIES'	Rich Brown Silk, choice Natural Sticks, and Handles.	9 8 to 13 8
	Extra Rich Soft Silk, very choice, stylish silver mounts.	15 0

SPECIAL CASH TERMS (OR PER V. P. P.) 12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS RAMPART ROW, } BOMBAY.

PIANO FOR RS. 280 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depth from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 300, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs.	300,	450,	600,	650,	750,	850, 900, 1,750.	
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs. 300	to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs. 100	to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	...	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs. 120	to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S "ROYAL METEOR."

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

WITH PATENT ADJUSTABLE BALL BEARINGS.

THESE MACHINES are celebrated for their strength, lightness, and superior finish, and in commending them to the athletic young men in India, MARCKS and Company, Limited, beg respectfully to notify their readiness to dispose of them when desired on the

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE METEOR BICYCLE
Elegantly painted and fitted with front wheel brake.
50 in., 52in., and 54 in., Cash, Rs. 300.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 330.
by monthly payments of Rs. 27-8-0.

THE METEOR TRICYCLE,
44 in. Cash, Rs. 420.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 474.
by monthly payments of Rs. 39-8-0.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ The principle of the Hire Purchase System was fully explained in connection with Pianos in our June's issue of "Limited Remarks."

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRIZE COMMITTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA,
ON 9TH AUGUST AND FOLLOWING DAYS
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
PRIZE PROPERTY FROM MANDALAY,
COMPRISING
MASSIVE GOLD BATHING TUBS, GOLD VASES,
GOLD BASINS, GOLD HOOKAS, &c., &c.,
SOLID SILVER BOWLS, BOXES, COOKING UTENSILS, &c.,
JEWELLED WATCHES, CHAINS, FANS, &c., &c.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF CONSUL, CONSTANTINOPLE.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF JEWELLERY
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN,
COMPRISING
PEARLS, EMERALDS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
NUTHS, NECKLACES, BANGLES, BAJOOS, &c., &c.
Catalogues, for which names should be registered at once will be forwarded post free on application.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE, REGISTERED GRATIS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

THE
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

26th July 1886.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

DURING Mr. JAMES SHEPHERD'S absence in England Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR will act as Superintendent, and is authorized to receive all moneys due to the Press, and sign receipts for the same.

P. HORTON LE FEBVRE,
Hony. Secy. Bombay Educn. Society.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August 1886, for paving footpaths with blue stones on Parel Road to the extent of about 57,000 square feet within one mile of the Byculla Bridge.

2. Form of Contract Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further Deposit of Rs. 1,500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 26th July 1886.

BOOK-SELLERS.
HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED 1864.
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
TO-DAYS OVERLAND MAIL.

Fun.	Pictorial World.
Graphic.	Public Opinion.
Home News.	Punch.
Illustrated London News	Queen.
Judy.	Reynolds News.
News of the World.	Saturday Review.
Overland Mail.	Weekly Dispatch.
Penny Illustrated Paper.	World.

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.,
26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 23rd day of July 1886, presented to the said High Court by the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr JUSTICE SCOTT, on the 27th day of August 1886, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, who desire to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the Company on his requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 26th day of July 1886.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAWOODBHOY MOOSABHOY, has contracted to sell *All* that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Chowpati Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,176 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property and part of Revaghur Cooverghur, on or towards the east by the property and part of Revaghur Cooverghur now of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the south by the Chowpati Road, and on or towards the west by the properties of Framjee Hormusjee Commissariwala, Khoja Mahomed Raojee, Babajee Vasavakar, Ramatti Dadajee, Baboojee Vasavakar and Raghoba Vinamalee, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 35, and the said messuages and tenements therein are assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 2,612, Street No. 49; Ward No. 2,613 Street No. 2; Ward No. 2,614, Street No. 3; Ward 2,621, Street Nos. 53,55,57. Together with the appurtenances to the said premises belonging. *All* persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 26th day of July 1886.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of July inst., at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from the trustees of the Debenture Holders by virtue of the power in that behalf contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of November, 1883.

The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills, formerly known as the old Coorla Mills, containing about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engines, boilers, &c.

The property consists of four pieces of freehold land free from ground rent, measuring in all 74,666 square yards of land or thereabout, and is situate at Coorla, in the District of Tanna, and will be sold with all buildings, tanks, &c., standing thereon.

Full particulars together with conditions of sale may be obtained with an order to view the premises at the office of the Trustees, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, or of their Solicitor's, Messrs. Winter and Burder, 30, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

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On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the surplus stock in trade belonging to Mr. Ardaseer Nowroji Daver, changing his place of business, the same consisting of metal and silver watches, chains, &c., musical boxes playing Indian airs with zether, self-acting sewing machines, one large size 50 by 29 iron safe in wooden stand, one English-made solid mahogany wood almira with richly bevelled plate glass mirror single door, rich oleographs, such as Mary Queen of Scott, Last Moment of Mary Queen of Scott, the Penitent Magdalene, The Glee, The Band, and heads of eminent persons in English-made parot case brass, handsome show case fitted with plate glass, glassdoor cupboard, writing tables, chairs.

N. B.—Property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

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Do original Rhenaun Rs. 30 and 35.
Phœnix machine (on W. and W.'s system No. 6, 8 and 10), on solid mahogany table and cover.
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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1886.

NOTICES

HARRISON CARTER'S world-renowned FLOUR ROLLER MILLING PLANT and DISINTEGRATORS.
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RE GERALD LEATHES TREVOR, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon the estate of GERALD LEATHES TREVOR, deceased, late of No. 3, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, General Merchant, are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which date no claim will be entertained.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1886.

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J. D. KATELEE.

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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols, Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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C. LOWELL, Manager.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

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WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouêt & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiraus	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	—
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	,, 55 0	,, 58 2
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 23 0	,, 34 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	—	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
[illegible]ovitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	,, 24 0
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter ½ lb. tin at		Rs. 0
1 do.		1
2 do.		1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	,, 0 12
French Bean	—	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	—	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	—	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	—	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	—	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	—	,, 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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Elphinstone Circle.

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SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

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JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine. Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in and of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid ,,	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapur*‡
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Kurubgami
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor *	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Jisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Sulgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Barehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Seram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanaahra
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songadh
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for ...
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Departure of English Mail, evening.
Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee; Kina (s) and Cuba (s), Dunkirk; and Kt. of St. George (s), Torre del Anuziato, Naples and Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peshwa, County of York, Birmaria, and Anglo-Indian entered the dock on the 25th and the Deccan yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 17th July 1886, shows a decrease of Rs. 3,423 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius direct, per extra s. s. Ackbar, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

DROWNED.—Jewraz Banjee, Bhattia by caste, while bathing at the Walkeshwar Tank, on Sunday evening last, went beyond his depth, and was drowned. The body of the deceased has not yet been recovered.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting, will be:—Black and Yellow: Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease and Mr. Savile, *vs.* White: Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Baker, Mr. Macrae and Mr. Street. Play will commence 5-30 o'clock.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tardeo Road, on the body of Vishnoo Damajee, aged 25 years, a mill labourer. He had been suffering from fever and cough for the past five months. On Friday last he was missed from his house, and subsequently his dead body was found floating in a pond near the house. The body was very much decomposed. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March ....Mother's Worth ......M. Curry.
Overture..........Il Barbiere de Sevigla.Rossini.
Valse ....Love's Dream Land ..Roeder.
Selection and Song ....Mendelssohn.
Galop ....Wirr-Warr..............Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Rama Vithoo, aged 45 years, a callassee on board a native vessel lying in the harbour. On Saturday, while deceased's vessel was being hauled into the Wari Bunder Basin, he was endeavouring to keep off an iron barge from colliding, fell overboard, and was jammed between the two vessels. He sustained fatal internal injuries, and died from its effects on Sunday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by rupture of the lungs by his having been accidentally jammed between two boats.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Trimbuk Purushram Street, on the body of a Mahomedan woman, aged 70 years. Deceased, about two months ago, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria on the Grant Road, whereby she sustained severe injuries to her right knee and arm. She was then removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where she remained for about twenty days, and was at her own request removed to her own house. Her health having become impaired, she died from exhaustion on Sunday last. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion was recorded.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Bhailal Keshore, against whom there appears a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella and a cotton jacket, of the collective value of Rs. 1-8, the property of Poonja Goolabchund, a broker, on the night of the 5th instant. The accused was arrested on Sunday with the cotton jacket, and subsequently the umbrella was found pledged by him to one Rikhabdas Hunmuntram. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted several previous convictions. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another reputed thief, named Goolab Mykoo, was also yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silk saree, valued Rs. 12, the property of Vishnoo Juggernath, a Hindoo priest, living at Candawady. The accused was arrested by the police while in the act of removing the saree from the verandah of complainant's house. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted five previous convictions of theft. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A GUJERATI PAPER.

MR. PURNANAND MAHANAND BHATT, late Naib Dewan of the Idar State, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and laid the following information against the editor of the *Nyaya Darshak*, a Gujerati paper published in Ahmedabad:—

Up to about nine months ago, I acted as an Assistant or Naib Dewan of Idar, a native State in the Mahikanta Political Agency, where I discharged my duties to the entire satisfaction of my immediate superiors, and the Maharaja Sahib of Idar. I also gave satisfaction to successive Political Officers of Mahikanta, while they looked after the affairs of the State of Idar during the minority of the Maharaja Sahib, and I hold the testimonials of such Political Officers, an dmy immediate superior, the Dewan, testifying to my merits and services, as a servant of the State. Some time ago the present Political Agent, Colonel Scott, having expressed an adverse opinion regarding my qualifications, I vacated my said office and came to Bombay to make a representation to Colonel Scott. The said Colonel Scott having declined to give me a hearing in the matter, I have made a representation to the Government of Bombay, and the matter is now under investigation by them. One Chhaganlal Umedchand of Ahmedabad, who I understand is the proprietor, publisher and printer of a vernacular paper styled the *Nyaya Darshak*, which is printed at Ahmedabad, in the issue of that paper of the 19th instant, has, with a view to injure my reputation and future prospects in life, published a paragraph under the heading of a letter alleged to have been written to him by a traveller from Idar, containing serious imputations regarding my character, in the words following, *viz.*:—"The duties of Assistant Dewan are (have been) performed for nearly nine months by the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Girdharlal, with great zeal. Formerly this place was held by Purnanand, who by predominance in the traitorous intrigues in respect of the affairs of the Raj became detached from his office." The said issue, dated the 19th day of July of the said newspaper was published by the said Chhaganlal Umedchand in Bombay, by posting and forwarding several copies thereof to its subscribers in Bombay, and I produce herewith one such copy bearing post marks, which is hereto annexed and marked with the letter A. The said paper is as I believe widely read in the Native States of Kattywar and Mahikanta as well. I say that the imputations and insinuations contained in the said paragraph refer to me, and that the same are absolutely false and unfounded, and that I have not taken any part in nor have had anything whatever to do with any intrigues, traitorous or otherwise, nor do I know of any such intrigues in Idar, and I say, I was neither removed nor "became removed" from my office on account of any intrigues, or in the manner falsely stated in the said paragraph. I say that the said imputations made in the said paragraph have been maliciously made, and the whole of the letter of which the said paragraph forms a portion has been published by the said Chhaganlal Umedchand to do harm to my character and reputation, and is calculated to injure my future prospects. I say further, that the publication of the said article has lowered me in the estimation of those who have entertained a high opinion of my character and career, and I am desirous that the said Chhaganlal Umedchand should be dealt with according to law.

His Worship accepted the information, and directed that the summons be made returnable on the 9th day of August next.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

CLAIM FOR MARRIAGE ORNAMENTS AGAINST A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

SITABAI *vs.* RAMCHUNDER MULSETT.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case to-day. The suit was brought by the plaintiff in *forma pauperis* to recover ornaments valued about Rs. 1,000, which had been presented to her by her husband at her marriage, but which the defendant, her husband's brother, had forcibly taken away from her after her husband's death. She also claimed maintenance in the first instance, but this was abandoned at the hearing. The plaintiff's husband, Pandurang, had for some time no occupation, and in December 1881, he went to live with the defendant at Mazagon. His first wife died, and he married the plaintiff in 1883, and was in the same year confirmed in the appointment of a clerk in the office of the Port Trust on a salary of about Rs. 30 per mensem. In April 1884, he was taken ill and died shortly afterwards in his native village near Rutnagherry. Plaintiff then returned to Bombay and stayed for a short time at the house of defendant, who forcibly took away her ornaments and refused to return them. His Lordship remarked that the defendant gave his evidence in a very unsatisfactory and untruthful manner. The plaintiff, who was a very young woman, gave her evidence in a fair and intelligent manner. A certain number of the ornaments had been traced to the defendant, who was ordered by the decree of the Court to return them to the plaintiff or their equivalent, Rs. 685, together with the Court fees paid by the plaintiff. The decree was without prejudice to any claim defendant might have against plaintiff or her family for maintenance.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

DISSENSIONS IN THE BENI-ISRAELITE COMMUNITY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the relation of several members of the Beni-Israelite community, against David Haim Devakar and two others, praying that they may be ousted from the management of the synagogue in Samuel Street, on the ground that their conduct had given offence to the community, was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants.

Upon a suggestion made by his Lordship, a meeting of the Beni-Israelite community was held at the synagogue, in Shamjee Hassajee Street, at 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, for the purpose of taking the sense of the community upon three questions proposed by his Lordship. Mr. Lester De Fonblanque, Deputy Registrar, presided at the meeting. The friends of the defendant David Haim Devakar sat on one side; and those opposed to him sat on another. The latter considerably preponderated over the former. The first question put to the meeting was—"Whether the community is willing to retain David Haim Devakar as muccadum with rights as claimed by him in 1884?" There were 97 votes for and 273 against the question. The second and third questions were:—2. "Whether the community is willing to retain David Haim Devakar as muccadum with rights of manager?" 3. "Whether the community is willing to retain David Haim Devaker as muccadum with merely honorific functions?" These questions were unanimously rejected. The friends of David Haim abstained from voting on the ground that these latter two questions were included in the first one.

The Judge (on the hearing being resumed yesterday): I understand all the questions have been answered in the negative by a large majority?

Mr. Telang: So I understand, my Lord.

Solomon Rahim, the second defendant, was further examined.

The next witness was David Haim Devakar. He said he was a pleader and the author of several pamphlets, and was the head man of the Beni-Israelite community. The *jamat* in 1872 gave him the position as a right, because his great grandfather founded the synagogue; and the office had descended from father to son. His uncle Ezekiel was a head man. Witness claimed from Samuel Ezekiel, who gave the community the synagogue, the land on which it stood, and several other pieces of land. As headman, witness superintended all the affairs of the community. No invitation was issued without consulting him; and he occupied the chair of honour at all meetings of the community. Witness got testimonials on leaving or resigning several offices which he held in Jinjeera, Alibag, &c. He was for a short time in the Government Telegraph Department, which he left. He was not dismissed from it. In 1878 there was a dispute in the community as to the rights of managers. Police proceedings were instituted; and the magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, suggested arbitration. The suggestion was acted upon. Witness was the prosecutor on behalf of the community. The cases were postponed on the understanding that the parties would settle them by arbitration. Mr. Baba Pudmanjee was the arbitrator, and meetings were held at his house. All the parties were present on the day the award was made and published. Witness, as the head and the first manager, signed it on behalf of the community. A reconciliation was afterwards made on certain terms.

The witness's examination was not finished when the Court adjourned.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, in the office of Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, who presided on the occasion.

The chairman said the object of calling the shareholders was originally to consider an offer made by the Indian Flour Mill Company for the purchase of the plant and stock of Collett and Company. They had to make the sale, in consequence of the debts in which the Company was involved. The offer of the Indian Flour Mill Company was to purchase the whole of the property for Rs. 33,000, the sum of Rs. 22,000 to be paid in cash, and Rs. 11,000 in the shares of the Company. The offer had been accepted by the directors, subject to the sanction of the shareholders, and it was resolved to call their meeting for that purpose. The meeting was intended to be held on the 21st; but in the meantime, a suit was brought against the Company by one Premjee Tricumdas, which was fixed for hearing on the 20th instant. A shareholder, named Dr. Almeida, fearing that Premjee might take advantage over the other creditors of the Company, presented a petition to the High Court on the 20th instant for winding it up. The suit came on for hearing, and a decree was passed, with, he (the chairman) believed, a stay of execution against the property of the Company, save and except that on which the creditor had a lien. On the 21st instant, there being no quorum of shareholders, the meeting was adjourned to yesterday afternoon. But the chairman said they were now in a different position from what they were at the time the advertisement calling the meeting was first published in the newspapers. The petition for winding up the Company having since been presented, the matter might now be left to the Court. The chairman thought the offer of the Indian Flour Mill Company might not, perhaps, be accepted by the Court, since it was partly in cash and partly in shares. A letter had been received from the intending purchasers stating that in the present state of Collett and Company's affairs, it would be injudicious for them to complete the purchase, and the chairman observed that it would be equally injudicious on the part of the shareholders to pass any resolution, confirming or rejecting the sale. For these reasons, he advised the meeting to leave the matter to the Court.

The shareholders present having accepted the explanation given by the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

AT the hearing of this case before Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, on Thursday, Mr Gasper wished to call Mr. Paul Knight as the first witness; but as this witness had gone to England since he had been examined in the Police Court, Mr. Robert Knight, junior, was called. On being sworn, he said: I am the son of Mr. Robert Knight, one of the accused, and am one of the joint managers of the newspaper called the *Statesman and Friend of India*. That paper is printed and published at No. 3, Chauringhi, in Calcutta. Mr. Robert Knight is connected with the newspaper. He is the editor. Since August 1883 he has been editor without intermission. Mr. Barlow is the printer. He has been printer for the last three years without intermission, and he is printer now. Mr. Knight was editor and Mr. Barlow was printer of the *Statesman* on the 10th of April, the 11th of April, the 13th of April, the 15th of April, and the 16th of June. I know Mr. Robert Knight's handwriting.

Mr. Gasper: Are that letter (produced) and that envelope in the handwriting of Mr. Robert Knight? —Yes. (Mr. Gasper asked that that letter should be marked for identification and returned.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Bonnerji: Since November 1883, I have been connected with the *Statesman*. I have been away from Calcutta from time to time for short periods. When in Calcutta I reside with my father, Mr. Robert Knight, in the same house. I have done so since November 1883 when I was in Calcutta. I did not know myself the late Mr. Thomas de Burgh Miller. As far as I remember I never saw him. As far as I know Mr. Robert Knight did not know Mr. Miller. As far as I know my father never saw him. I was not aware of any cause of personal hostility between my father and the late Mr. Thomas de Burgh Miller. If there had been any cause of personal hostility between my father and Mr. Miller, living in the same house, I should have known it, because Mr. Knight would have discussed it. I heard in the course of this proceeding the name of a person called Bun Behary Kuppur. I did not know Bun Behary Kuppur at all. As far as I know Mr. Knight was not personally acquainted with him, or had any cause of personal hostility towards Bun Behary. If there had been I should in all probability have known of it. I know a person called Jogendronath Bhattacharji.

Mr. Bonnerji: Do you know if he was in any way connected with the Maharaja of Burdwan? I am told that he was.

Mr. Gasper objected to this question, on the ground that it was hearsay.

Mr. Bonnerji (to the witness): Simply tell me, do you know if Jogendronath Bhuttacharji was ever connected with the Maharaja of Burdwan?—I do. I had conversation with my father about Jogendronath Bhuttacharji. After that conversation took place as far as I recollect, the name of Jogendranath Bhuttacharji was mentioned shortly before the publication of the articles on the 10th, 11th, and 13th of April.

Mr. Bonnerji: What did Mr. Knight say to you about Jogendronath Bhuttacharji?—As far as I remember.—

Mr. Gasper objected to this question. Mr. Bonnerji said this evidence was admissible for the purpose of showing the circumstances under which the alleged libels were published.

His Lordship: What circumstances do you mean?

Mr. Bonnerji: Circumstances attending the publication of these articles. I submit that I am entitled to this evidence within the meaning of explanation.

His Lordship: Unless there is some connection—

Mr. Bonnerji: I will undertake to do that.

Mr. Bonnerji (to the witness): Do you know if the proofs of the article of the 10th of April were corrected by anybody?

Mr. Gasper (interposing): Did you see them corrected?—No.

Mr. Gasper: Then I object to the question.

Mr. Bonnerji: I propose to put a question notwithstanding that he did not see it. I submit that I am entitled to ask that question if he saw the corrections.

Mr. Bonnerji (to the witness): Look at this proof (produced). Is this one of the proofs that appeared on the 10th of April in the *Statesman*?

Mr. Gasper (interposing): Did you see that proof before the publication of the article?—No.

Mr. Bonnerji: I submit that I am entitled to this question. This gentleman has been and is one of the managers of the *Statesman* newspaper, and I put it to him as an expert to say whether that is a proof of that article that appeared on the 10th of April. I want him to tell me that that is a proof. He is the manager of that particular paper.

His Lordship: I don't see that there is any objection.

Cross-examination continued: That purports to be a proof of the article of the 10th of April. It has been corrected by two parties. I know the handwriting of both. There is some writing in ink. Some of these corrections were by Jogendranath Bhuttacharji, and the others by the editor, Mr. Knight.

[Witness here marked in pencil the handwriting of Jogendranath, and that of Mr. Knight.] As far as I remember I first saw Dr. Jogendronath Bhuttacharji shortly before the publication of these articles. My father told me something about Dr. Jogendranath Bhuttacharji before the 10th of April in connection with the publication of these articles about the Burdwan Raj. The conversation between me and Mr. Robert Knight, the editor, was so far as I remember, that Jogendronath Bhuttacharji had furnished him with certain information regarding Burdwan affairs which would form a series of articles to be published in the *Statesman and Friend of India*. I think Mr. Knight said it would create a sensation. I don't remember anything else.

To Mr. Allen: Mr. Barlow has been printer in the *Statesman* office for three years, but has been employed there six years. I was acquainted with the routine of the office. It is partly my business to be so acquainted. There is a native employed with Mr. Barlow, named Lall Chund Doss. He also supervises. Mr. Barlow looks after the work every other day, that is, three days in the week. When an article is going to be published, the printer on duty receives it, and distributes it to the compositors who set it up, and after the compositors have put it in type, it is taken to the "readers" to read the articles according to the original, and see that they are perfectly correct. That is invariably the custom after an article is set up. We have about four readers and three copyholders. The readers are the examiners. After the readers have read and examined a proof it is sent up by a peon to the editor to be finally corrected. Mr. Barlow has nothing at all to do with either setting up, reading, or correcting any article. After the editor has finally corrected the proof, it is sent down to the printer, who gives it to the correctors, who are the superior compositors, and after that it is sent on to the readers to have the corrections correctly carried out. The readers in the *Statesman* office do not occupy the same room as the printer. The presses in the *Statesman* office are driven by steam. After the correctors have done their work, it is then put aside, and the matter is made up in the paper. Mr. Barlow takes the men's time when they come and when they leave, gives them their work, looks after the press generally, and sees that the paper is out in time. Mr. Barlow has no authority of any kind for the matter which appears in print in the paper except under orders. He has no authority of his own. He has no authority to prevent any article appearing when the editor gives an order for an article to appear.

Nobin Chunder Palit, sworn, said: I am a serving writer to Messrs. Dignam and Robinson, the attorneys of this Court. They were the attorneys of Mr. Miller when this matter was before Mr. Marsden in the Police Court. I know the office of the *Statesman* newspaper at No. 3, Chauringhi. I bought copies of that newspaper on the 13th of April. I bought the paper of the 10th and 11th of April on the 13th of April, the paper of the 13th on the 13th of April, and the paper of the 15th on the same day. I bought the paper of the 16th of June 1886 on the 16th of June at the same place.

Mr. John Cameron Macgregor sworn, said: I am an advocate of this Court, and substantive receiver and acting official assignee. I knew Thomas De Burgh Miller. I had known him for about fifteen years. May be a little more or less. At the time of his death he was one of the managers of the Burdwan Raj Estates. He is now dead. I was present at his funeral at Burdwan. I did know the late Maharaja of Burdwan. His name was Aftab Chund. Mahtab Chund was the previous Maharaja. Mr. Miller was in the service of both. When I came to know him he had just joined the service of Mahtab Chund. I may have seen him before, but I cannot say positively. I know the accused Mr. Knight slightly.

Mr. Gasper: Just look at that letter and the envelope. Did you receive that letter and the envelope?—Yes. At the time I received that letter Mr. Miller was dead. Mr. Miller died on the 14th of last month. I know in whose handwriting that letter was. I think it is Mr. Knight's handwriting.

The letter was here tendered and read. It ran thus.—"No. 3, Chauringhi, *Statesman* Office, Calcutta, 16th June. (Private) Dear Mr. Macgregor —I heard with real pleasure on Sunday from Simla that you are the friend whom poor Mr. Miller had deputed to settle in consultation with Mr. Barrow the terms on which our retractation should run. I have this morning tried to say all that I think I could rightly have said had Mr. Miller been alive, and it was better, it seems to me, to say it frankly and at once now that he is dead.—Believe me to be yours very sincerely.—Robert Knight. To J. C. Macgregor, Esq.

Mr. Gasper then read the article of the 16th of June. Examination continued: I did not take any notice of the letter which Mr. Knight wrote.

The Court here rose for lunch.

On the re-assembling of the Court, the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Bonnerji. He said I was very intimate indeed with Mr. Thomas de Burgh Miller. I knew when he first came out from England. It was in the early part of 1870. To the best of my recollection he left here in February and came back in November of the same year. In February 1883 he next went to England, and came back in November of the same year. He again went in 1884, I think in January. He came back either in the end of October or the early part of November of that year. I think in November. I believe the late Maharaja Mahtab Chund of Burdwan died on the 26th October 1879. I cannot undertake to say what was the date, but it was about that time. It must have been between the middle of September and the end of October 1879. The late Maharaja Aftab Chund succeeded his father when he was quite a young man. I could not undertake to say in what year he got his installation by Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I think it was in 1881. Mr. Miller entered the service of the Burdwan Raj about the year 1870. It must have been in 1871. From the time of his entering the service to time of the late Maharaja's death, he did not go to England. On the three occasions that Mr. Miller was away in England, I think he was on full pay, but I am not at all sure of it. I knew nothing at all about that at the time. Any information that I derived on the subject was from Mr. Miller himself. I interested myself a good deal in this prosecution. The late Aftab Chund died towards the end of March 1885 and the Burdwan estate was taken charge of by the Court of Wards on behalf of the late Aftab Chund's infant widow. He left no son, as I understand. When I said in my examination-in-chief that Mr. Miller was one of the managers of the Burdwan Raj estate under the Court of Wards, I said that as referring to the date of his death. The other Manager was Lalla Bun Behary Kuppur. Mr. Miller was appointed one of the joint-managers shortly after the Court of Wards assumed charge of the estate. It was finally settled six weeks or two months after the death of the late Maharaja; that is, he was appointed Manager under the Court of Wards. He was manager at all events from the beginning of August 1885 down to his death; continuously he was one of the managers. Mr. Miller had consulted with me before he instituted these proceedings, and he also frequently consulted with me while the prosecution was going on in the Police Court. While the prosecution was going on in the Police Court, some negotiations were pending for an amicable adjustment of this matter. The negotiations thus commenced continued down to the time of the death of Mr. Miller. The question that was being discussed was as to the nature of the retractation of the charges brought against Mr. Miller.

Mr. Bonnerji: The language in which the retractation was to be made was the subject of much discussion?—I don't think there was much discussion about that particular subject. While this discussion was going on Mr. Miller died. One of the things discussed was that, upon a retractation being accepted by Mr. Miller and published, the prosecution would be withdrawn. There were others. The terms were that Mr. Miller was to name for publication of the retractation other papers in addition to the *Statesman*, and Mr. Knight was to promise to express regret in having published the libels. It was also stated that before the apology would be accepted it must be submitted to Mr. Miller's advisers. These were the proposals made, and the matter had not been finally arranged at the time of Mr. Miller's death, when I was given to understand that Mr. Knight was prepared to make an apology. I had no idea that Mr. Miller was seriously ill or that his life was despaired of until I got a telegram announcing his death. I knew that he was ill, but not that he was seriously ill. It is hardly probable that Mr. Knight would know that Mr. Miller was seriously ill when I did not know of it. Some time before his death a telegram was sent from Burdwan to Calcutta calling for a doctor. I could not positively say if Mr. Knight new of it then. Mr. Miller died of inflammation of the bowels, supervening on a remittent fever. I cannot say whether that was Burdwan fever or not. I heard it described by the doctor as remittent fever. Besides this criminal prosecution Mr. Miller instituted a civil suit. It might have been about the same time, or perhaps two or three days later. Mr. Miller made certain advances from time to time in carrying on this suit. I don't know whether these advances have been exhausted; and if they have been exhausted, Mr. Dignam or his firm are advancing the cost for the present.

Re-examined by Mr. Gasper: I suppose these advances were exhausted because the prosecution was unable to get the help of the standing counsel. Therefore it became necessary to employ other counsel and to pay them. I was entrusted by Mr. Miller to discuss certain terms. Mr. Miller always stated that the retractation must be of the very fullest character possible. It was to be absolutely unreserved. If I remember aright, one of the terms was, that Mr. Knight was to pay all expenses that Mr. Miller had incurred in connection with these libels. I was not in any way asked by Mr. Miller to propose any terms; on the contrary, Mr. Miller always insisted that any proposal that was made must come from Mr. Knight—the proposal to institue negotiation, or to withdraw it. The first overture was to be made by defendant.

Mr. Gasper here put in the evidence of Mr. Miller, which was taken before the Presidency Magistrate, dated the 29th of April 1886. It was then read.

Sylvester Dignam, sworn, said—I am an attorney, of this Court, and a member of the firm of Dignam and Robinson. I was one of the attorneys for Mr. Miller when the case was before the Presidency Magistrate. The hearing of that case commenced on the 29th of April. On that day Mr. Miller and several other witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. Both the accused were present on that day during the whole of that time. The case was then adjourned to the 3rd of May, and came on for further hearing on that day, when some more witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the case was closed for the prosecution on that day. The accused were present on that day, and all through the proceedings. Mr. Barrow appeared for the accused; he is now instructing counsel for the defendant. At the close of the proceedings the Magistrate intimated that he would draw up a charge on the 8th of May, and would adjourn the case to that date. Both the accused were present on the 8th of May. The proceedings were very short on the 8th of May. On the 8th of May Mr. Barrow reminded the Magistrate that he had not cross-examined the witnesses, but had reserved cross-examination, and he applied for an adjournment for one month to enable him to examine a large quantity of documents that have been put in evidence which had not been translated. He said that he intended to cross-examine, and it would take him quite a month to prepare himself for the cross-examination. I opposed the application, but eventually the Magistrate granted the application. The case came on again on the 8th of June. Both the accused appeared then. Mr. Barrow was not there on that occasion. Mr. Orr appeared for him, and stated that he reserved cross-examination until the Sessions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bonnerji: Mr. Miller had the great advantage of Mr. M. P. Gasper's services in the Police Court on two days,—29th of April and the 3rd of May. The proceedings before the Magistrate on the 8th of May and the 8th of June were more or less of a formal character.

Mr. Gasper (interposing): They were not informal.

Mr. Bonnerji: My friend was there, and there was no chance of there being anything informal.

Cross-examination continued: On the 29th the first witness who was examined was Mr. Paul Knight. The second was my clerk, Nobin Chunder Palit. Mr. Miller was the third witness. After Mr. Miller, Joygobind Mitter, the dewan of the Burdwan Raj, was examined. On the 3rd of May the proceedings commenced with the examination of Lalla Bun Behary Kuppur, the other Manager under the Court of Wards of the Burdwan estates. He was examined on behalf of the prosecution. The next witness examined for the prosecution on the 3rd of May was Mohendro Lall Gupti, medical practitioner in charge of the Raja's hospital at Burdwan. The next witness on the same day for the prosecution was a man by the name of Sreeman Narain Mukerji. He was the dewan of the Khas Kutcherry of the Burdwan Raj. The next was a man named Hurry Narayen Bose. During all the time this case was in the Police Court, the defendants did not call any witnesses, or examine any witnesses. This man Hurry Narayen was an employé in the Burdwan Raj. The next was a man named Romanath Doss, another employé of the Raj, and the last was a man named Andrew Rossi, another employé of the Raj. I believe on the 8th of May the Magistrate took the usual recognisances from the witnesses. I have seen most of them outside of this Court. Some of these witnesses, particularly the dewans, produced accounts and books. These books and accounts are marked as exhibits in the case. After the case was adjourned on the 8th of May, I heard from Mr. Orr that Mr. Barrow had been taken ill and had gone to Darjiling. Mr. Orr told me that Mr. Barrow was seedy. Mr. Orr told me he knew nothing of the case. He was obliged to come because Mr. Barrow was at Darjiling.

Re-examined by Mr. Gasper: I remember receiving a letter from Messrs. Barrow & Orr, dated the 7th of June 1886. [The letter was tendered and read. It stated that he did not propose on behalf of the defence to cross-examine any of the witnesses for the prosecution to-morrow, but that they reserved all cross-examination at the Sessions, and trusted that this intimation would be in time, and would not put the witnesses to the inconvenience of needless attendance at Court.] Both the accused were present when the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Gasper: Can you say why the two dewans and other witnesses were examined and produced documents in the Police Court?

Mr. Bonnerji objected to this question, and the objection was allowed.

Mr. Gasper then proceeded to read the article of the 10th of April, and put the statements made by the accused before the committing Magistrate, and which have been published before. Mr. Gasper then said that the case for the prosecution had closed, as he would not tender any further evidence.

Mr. Bonnerji asked that the other witnesses who had been examined in the Court below be tendered for cross-examination.

Mr. Gasper submitted that he was not compelled to do so. If, however, his Lordship directed him to do so, he would tender them. If his Lordship left it to him he was quite prepared to say that he would take upon himself the responsibility in the case not to tender their witnesses for cross-examination. The expenses of the prosecution were very heavy, and he did not wish to add further to them.

Mr. Bonnerji submitted that he was entitled to have the witnesses tendered for cross-examination. He quoted two authorities, one a decision of Justices Prinsep and Wilson, 10 L R. Calcutta Series, p. 1070, and another a decision of Justices Norris and Field, S. L. R. p 121; in which it had been laid down that, where the prosecution had not called witnesses, the defendant was entitled to have them before the Court.

Mr. Gasper urged very strongly that, as a matter of practice, in cases like the present, the Crown were at liberty to call any witnesses it thought fit; and not to tender any for cross-examination if it thought fit. Besides the strongest argument in the present case was that the burden of proof lay with the defence and not the prosecution.

His Lordship took time to consider the point, and requested counsel on both sides to be ready with authorities in reference to their respective views.

The Court then rose for the day.

Mr. Bonnerji, on the Court re-assembling on Friday, referred his Lordship to the case to be found in Law Report, Calcutta series 5, decided by Justices Jackson and Tottenham, p. 614, and also a case to be found in the eighth edition of Taylor, p, 1232.

Mr. Gasper referred to what Roscoe said on the point.

His Lordship, in deciding the point, said that the question he had to decide now was whether he should direct the Crown to produce certain witnesses in order that counsel for the defence should cross examine them. The practice, no doubt, had been for the Crown to tender these witnesses for cross-examination. That had been the practice till 1847, but in that year a case came up before Justice Anderson, in which this point was decided in favour of not having the witnesses called, but having them in court. In another case before Baron Parkes the same point was raised, and was similarly decided. That being the view of the law and the practice, his Lordship had no power to compel the Crown to produce any witnesses and if his Lordship should make any direction to this effect he had no power to enforce it. Therefore, as regarded the Crown, there should be no order.

Mr. Bonnerji submitted that there was authority for this, that if witnessses were called for the defence the Crown had no power to cross-examine them.

His Lordship remarked that that was a question which might arise afterwards. The witnesses were to remain in court.

Mr. Macgregor was recalled by Mr. Bonnerji, and further cross-examined to the following effect:—In my conversations with Mr. Miller I do not recollect his telling me that the commencement of the Burdwan Raj affair in the columns of the *Statesman* took place in August, 1885. I do not remember his mentioning the Burdwan *Sanjibani*. I heard him from time to time mention that differences had arisen between the dowager Maharani and the Court of Wards about some estates which she claimed both in Orissa and Midnapur, the Kojang and Jamitti estates I think which the Court of Wards claimed on behalf of the Raj. There were also some disputes about Company's paper, and some jewellery. All my knowledge of these things was derived from Mr. Miller and newspaper reports. I also heard that there were criminal proceedings in the Orissa and Kattak courts. Mr. Miller told me that Jogendronath Bhuttacharji had inspired the libellous articles. The particular article appeared on a Sunday, and the summons was applied for on the following Saturday, the 17th of April. I am not quite positive, it is my recollection that Mr. Miller mentioned proceeding between these two dates. He told me that Jogendronath was the late law member of the Raj for a number of years, and that he had been dismissed because he did not account for money. He also told me he was in the employ of the dowager Maharani. Mr. Miller consulted me about these articles, first by a letter dated the 12th, and he came down to Calcutta the next day. I do not know whether any endeavours were made to get at the authorship of the articles, or to obtain a retraction of them. I have no doubt I would have known if there had been any.

Mr. Bonnerji then addressed the jury for the defence in the following terms:—As his Lordship has ruled that I am not entitled to have those witnesses who were called before the Magistrate, it now becomes my duty to address you on behalf of Mr. Knight.

His Lordship: That is not quite correct. I ruled I could not order the Crown to produce those witnesses. I think it would have certainly been more satisfactory if everybody on whose testimony the case has been committed had been placed before you.

Mr. Gasper: Your Lordship will be pleased to ask whether the defence will produce witnesses.

Mr. Bonnerji: Certainly. I said it would have been more satisfactory if everybody on whose evidence this case has been committed had been produced before you, but Mr. Gasper in the exercise of his discretion has chosen not to give you the benefit of the evidence of those persons, and I must do the best I can with the materials which are now before you. I shall endeavour to supplement those materials by evidence which I shall call, but it has thrown on the defendants a burden which I have never before known thrown upon them. It is quite true that in criminal cases for defamation the Indian Evidence Act says that, if justification or other cause is put forward, the burden of proof is upon the defendants, but there is no procedure that I am aware of which enables the prosecutor, after he has once closed his case in a criminal court, to call evidence to rebut the evidence which may be adduced for the defence, and the results, supposing I am right in this view of the law, would be that you will only have evidence of justification, without having evidence on the other side to say whether the justification is true or not. The prosecution under the circumstances labours under some disadvantages, but in this case he has his own counsel to thank for that. I could have understood the position better had my friend contented himself with simply proving to you the publication of those articles, and then leaving the case to say, as the law allows you, that they are libellous, and then bring in a verdict of guilty. But he did not do that. For some reason or other he put forward the evidence of Mr. Miller in the Police Court. That evidence went to show that these articles were untrue in fact and the Crown has launched its case to show that the articles are libellous. But it stopped short there, and has not given you the advantage of the evidence which corroborated the evidence of Mr. Miller. In considering that evidence you must bear in mind that Mr. Miller was not cross-examined in the Police Court and the unfortunate fact that he has since died. Before going into the case it will be my duty to lay before you, on behalf of the defendant, Knight, one or two observations, in order that you may be able to thoroughly understand the case. I am entirely at one with Mr. Gasper as to the importance of the case, and I entreat you to lay aside all bias from your minds, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and bring to the consideration of this case minds wholly free from anything which you may have heard or read to the prejudice of the case. It may be that, as a journalist, Mr. Knight has written in a way we may not approve of; it may be that for some reason or other which it is not necessary to dilate upon, some of you do not subscribe to the paper. This has nothing to do with the question which you have to determine, yea or nay, is Knight guilty of the offence with which he has been charged. The charge against the defendants is under section 500 of the Penal Code; a section which merely provides the punishment for the offence of defamation, the offence being described in section 499. Mr. Gasper in opening did not give you the benefit of reading the section, but is necessary that I should do so, in order that you may understand and thoroughly appreciate the exact nature of the section. [Counsel here read section 499.] There are various exceptions given to that section, only two of which I shall trouble you with, viz., 1 and 9. The first is "It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person, if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact." Meaning thereby that it is for you to say whether it was or was not for the public good that the imputations should be made, and it is for you to say whether what has been said is for the public good. Exception 9 says: "It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good." I shall have to ask you to confine your attention to these words: "It is not defamation to make imputation on the character of another, provided that imputation is to be made in good faith and for the public good." There are two statements in this section which you will have to bear in mind. The first is whether the imputations were made in good faith and whether they were made for the public good. So far as imputation for the public good is concerned, there is no difference between the first exception and the ninth, but there is this difference between them that under the first exception, it is necessary to show that the imputation is based substantially upon facts, whereas in the other exception it is not so necessary if the person making it makes it in good faith, and for the public good. In this case you will have to consider whether the imputation made against Mr. Miller comes under the ninth exception, and if you do it does not signify whether it is true or not. Under the first exception it will be necessary to show that it was for the public good and also that it was based upon truth. Good faith has been described in various authorities and judgments to be that reasonable and proper care, which persons exercise in the ordinary affairs of human life, that is to say, if a merchant were to receive information regarding the solvency of one of his constituents, proceeded to make such enquiries as were open to him, and then came to the conclusion, without any sort of personal grudge or malice, without any sort of want of *bona fides*, that the information which he had received was true, and then proceeded to act upon it, he clearly acts upon good faith. In this case you have had the evidence of Knight, junior, and from that evidence it is clear that the defendant Knight had no acquaintance with Mr. Miller, so that the question of personal grudge must be dismissed. With reference to this Mr. Miller was examined at the Police Court, and he was not asked a single question on the subject. If the fact had been so, it would have been brought out to negative the assumption that the defendant acted in good faith. Mr. Macgregor, too, is a very intimate friend of Mr. Miller's and if this acquaintance had existed he would have known of it. This was an important matter in this case, because one does not go and write unkindly things of another without knowing that person and without having any enmity towards him. I shall show to you that the defendant, Knight, before he wrote these articles, took all the care that he could possibly take. He made all the necessary enquiries from a person who was in a position of trust in the Burdwan Raj, and who, I shall show to you, was a colleague of Mr. Miller's for a number of years, Babu Jogendronath Bhattacharji. Except that Mr. Knight did not go to Mr. Miller himself, and place the information which he had received before that gentleman, whom he did not know, he took all the other measures which he could possibly have taken, for the purpose of verifying the truth of what he was about to write. If you are satisfied he made all the enquiries in his power, and unbiassed by any personal motives, you will be directed to come to the conclusion that Knight acted in good faith. As to whether what he wrote was for the public good, it is unnecessary for me to detain you at any length, as I think it will be as clear to you as it is for me that nothing connected with the management of estates under the Court of Wards can be anything but for the public good. You know that the Court of Wards is an institution unique of its kind. Under the Act any person can be declared to be incompetent to manage his own affairs, and there is no appeal from the decision of that Court, and a person declared incompetent has to submit whether he be in truth, or in fact a qualified person or not. These and kindred matters are of the utmost public importance, and it is necessary that its proceedings should be watched by the public, so that no injustice was done to the persons who were subjected to its jurisdiction. We have unfortunately no institutions which can properly be termed representative in this country. We have got no assembly where a person may get up and ask a Minister in charge of a particular department as to whether certain complaints with regard to the management of public affairs are true or not, and the only means of calling attention to these things, so far as the public are concerned and so far also as the higher executive authorities are concerned, is the means afforded by the public press. There is no right of interpellation, and the public press imperfect as we all know but still to a certain extent, supplies the place of this right of interpellation which exists in almost every other civilised country in the world. Mr. Gasper said that the Indian press was the freest in the world, but I think otherwise. Even admitting that it has the freest press, yet see how many hundreds and thousands of abuses take place almost every day under our own noses, and the press is perfectly powerless to remedy them. In considering this case you must take into consideration the position in which the defendant Knight finds himself, and you have then to come to two conclusions whether they were written in good faith or for the purpose of satisfying some private grudge which he entertained against Mr. Willer. Mr. Knight has been amongst us for many years, and has striven hard to improve the general condition of the country. His labours would have been crowned with success if he had not met with opposition from all quarters, and opposition which I shall not stop to characterise in the language in which it ought to be characterised. On all important questions like the silver question, the Rent Bill, the Simla exodus, and others, he may be said among all European journalists in this country to have been singular in exposing wrongs which, he believes, the people are subjected to. He has been amongst you, and has written, if I may use his favourite expression, with passionate earnestness for years and years, but he has had the misfortune to differ from very high authorities upon important schemes. In regard to other matters also he has striven hard to improve the condition of the country, and I think it will be impossible for any person to come to the conclusion that in all these matters Mr. Knight has not done his best to bring about a state of things which would improve the condition of the country and of all classes of the community.

So that, if he has erred, it has only been because the information placed at his disposal was not correct. He has not erred because he wanted to attack Mr. Miller, or because he wanted to attack Babu Bun Behari Kapur, or because he took any delight in laying before the public cases of abuse which are almost every day brought to notice in reference to the management of estates by the Court of Wards. If he has erred, he has erred because of his passionate wish that things should be better managed.

Mr. Bonnerjee then went on to speak of the management of the Burdwan Raj, and of the discontent of the dowager Maharani with the control and management of the Raj, and in reference to this point, counsel asked whether these affairs were not affairs which fell within the province of a public journalist to comment on. He then referred to the affairs of the Tikari Raj, which had also been made the subject of comment by the *Statesman*. Mr. Bonnerjee then went on to say:—Seeing that the Maharaja of Burdwan occupied a very high position in this province, and Mr. Knight believing that it was of the utmost importance that these estates should be properly managed, it became his duty to notice what the Court of Wards were doing with regard to this estate. We have information, a portion of which will be placed before you, of a most startling character. A portion was placed before him by Jogendronath, who for years occupied a very high place in the counsels of the Maharaja. He would not at the time take any notice. He then made further enquiries, and these enquiries were replied to, and details given. Even then Mr. Knight would not take any notice of the matters which were daily taking place there, without feeling perfectly sure that the information he had received was correct, and, being convinced that the information was correct, he, in August, 1885, commenced to write a series of articles with regard to the management of the Burdwan Raj by the Court of Wards, and the two articles of the 11th and 12th April last are the subject of this prosecution. The first article appeared in 1885, and it was attempted to be replied to by a Bengali newspaper published at Burdwan, called the *Sanjibani*. Several of the statements made in the article of 1885 were denied, but many of the other matters contained in them were not noticed; and when they were taken notice of they were palliated or justified. Mr. Knight was informed that the article in the Bengali newspaper was inspired by the Burdwan Raj men.

Mr. Gasper here intimated that, because he had not thought fit to interrupt his friend in reference to many irrelevant matters which he had alluded to it must not be thought he had no objection to take to them.

His Lordship pointed out that Mr. Gasper had a right to reply.

Mr. Bonnerjee continued: No further attempt was made to reply to these articles. In reference to the libels complained of, no notice was taken then. Mr. Knight was not written to to say that he was mistaken or any attempt made to give him the proper facts. One would have supposed that a gentleman occupying Mr. Miller's position would have thought it necessary to write to the editor to say that the charges were untrue, and asking for a detraction. Nothing was done, no notice was taken of the editor, and no efforts were made to find out the authorship of the articles.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	61,000	$125	all	17½ do.	$60
National Bank of India..................	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	695
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	1
Bo.Cotton Mf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	456
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	960
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	870
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	662
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	950
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	11
Dhun Mills............	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085xd
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	620
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	132½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	915
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	709
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	915
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,120
Khandeish............	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	680
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	167½
Morarjee Gocuidas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	565
Malegaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	905
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	–	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Ripon...................	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885xd.
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	730
Southern India	1,500	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills.........	600	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	750
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co............	770	1,000	1,000	–	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£15
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£100½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	190
	750	200	150		145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld..........	925	200	165	Rs. 20	160
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	650
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	–	1:7½
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,875
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	712½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..............	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	9
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	9
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	119
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	–	92
Soundy & Co., Ld......	1,000	10	150	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	90	1,055
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills..................	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	207½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	400
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	700
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	375
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	641
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each................................Rs. 14-5
Carolas .... „ 253
Mexican Dollars .... „ 229-12
Five-Franc Pieces .... „ 273
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness .... „ 106-8
Gold Leaf.. „ 22-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch............ „ 22-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch .... „ 22-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch...................... „ 22-6
Pekin Gold Bars .... „ 22-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent 97½
Four-and-a-half per cent. 100½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans .. 101½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate 106
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 111
Paris Municipal Loan 207
Port Trust Bonds.............................. 92

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety was beginning to be felt respecting the growing crops owing to the heavy continuous rainfall which prevailed up to Friday last. From all directions on this side of India, with the exception, perhaps, of Rajputana and the Southern Mahratta Country, complaints of excessive rain were coming to hand, and Cotton in the Broach and Surat districts and both Cotton and Gingelly in Khandesh were considered to be in a critical position unless fine weather set in. Fortunately the continuous rains ceased on Saturday, since when we have only had occasional showers, and the reports from up-country by telegraph to-day are of a much more favourable character. In Guzerat, Cotton will have to be resown on the low-lying grounds, but generally the plants are flourishing, and if we now get two or three weeks of fine weather, the season, so far as the *kharif* crops are concerned, promises to be one of the best on record.

Current trade continues quiet with the quietness pertaining to the monsoon. The steadiness prevalent in the Liverpool Cotton market is reflected in a similar tone here, but there is very little doing for export, while Wheat cannot be bought to show a margin on the prices obtainable in Europe. Higher rates of Freight have something to do with this, £1 to £1-1-3 July loading and 18s. 9d. to £1 for August being now the current quotations for open charter. For our leading imports our market is steady, which is as much as can be expected at this time of year. Money is easier and Exchange is quiet. Government Paper, although inactive, is firm. Shares are dull with a total absence of speculation in the market.

MONEY.—A distinctly easier tone has become apparent latterly, and although the Bank of Bombay rate continues unaltered at 9 per cent., the outside market has declined to about 6 per cent. per annum. All stringency is now at an end, and from the Bank return published to-day it is evident that the Exchange Banks are beginning to pay off their outstandings, which will probably lead to a reduction of the Bank minimum at the weekly board meeting on Wednesday.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Dec.	Rs.	1,64,706
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	5,21,662
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	2,45,675
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	18,585
Loans	Dec.	,,	11,74,447
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	2,48,019
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	4,95,131
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	3,36,170

EXCHANGE.—The movements in sterling this week have been very few, and we close at a decline of 1-32d. all round. On Monday last closing quotations for ready bills were 1s. 4 27-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5d. for 3 months' Credits from which no alteration took place until Wednesday when an advance of 1-32d. was established. On Thursday, on the strength of Government having been able to place 22½ lakhs of wire transfers at 1s. 4 15-16d. a further rise of 1-32d. took place, but it was lost again during the day owing to the enquiry for remittance which the higher rates brought out, and on Friday a decline of 1-32d. followed. Saturday witnessed no change, but to-day, with easier money apparent and the quotation for Bar Silver in London down to 43¾d. per oz., quotations are again reduced 1-32d., the following being rates for ready bills at the close of busines to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4⅞d.	,,
Do.	4	,,	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s 4 15-16d.	,,
Credits	3	,,	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 5 1-8d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	1·78¼	,,
Do.	6	,,	1·80	,,

At this level the market is not strong, as with the return to greater ease in money here and in Calcutta the chief support of exchange is disappearing. The banks will no doubt dafer the transfer of funds to this side as long as they possibly can, or until they think the point has been reached at which they will be able to employ their money to advantage, and with rates for future delivery discounting a fall of something like a half per cent. per month it is very problematical whether any such point will be reached this side of next export season. Calcutta exports will create some demand for funds during the next two months no doubt, but so far as Bombay is concerned the influence will be quite the other way, as imports until after the end of the year will be largely in excess of exports. Meantime the pains which the Government of India are taking to impress upon the public the weakness of the position, by allowing their leading financial officers to assist at meetings in support of bi-metallism and to publish long minutes discrediting the exchangeable value of the Rupee in the future, would alone be sufficient to ensure a steady decline in rates for some time to come. If it is considered that bimetallism would be for the interests of the country at large by all means let Government do their utmost to impress this strongly on those in authority in England without whose assistance and support nothing can be done, but in the interval they should not forget that they are practically the largest holders of Silver in the world, and that everything that they now adduce to the disadvantage of the metal is so much against the possibility of a recovery.

In round figures calculated at the present rate of exchange Government have still to sell 44½ lakhs per week during the remainder of the financial year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The cash price for Fours has not altered during the week from Rs. 97½ and very little business has been done. On the one hand there is little paper on the market which gives a certain amount of firmness, but on the other hand buyers are few either for investments or speculation. Fours-and-a-half are firmer and have recovered from Rs. 100½ to Rs. 100¾.

SHARES.—There is very little real business doing in the Share market, the easier tendency in money not being sufficiently marked yet to induce speculation, while investors seem content to let their accounts remain as they are without adding to them. In *Bank* shares there has been an advance of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombays which now stand at Rs. 730. Agras are nominally unchanged at Rs. 130. Nationals have receded to Rs. 112. *Press* companies are generally firm. Berars have advanced Rs. 5, Akbar Rs. 10, Fort Press Rs. 25, French Press Rs. 30, and Sind and Punjaub Rs. 50. On the other hand Bombay and Mercantile have both declined Rs. 7½, Mofussil Rs. 5, and New Indian Rs. 2½. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are steady at the close and in some few cases prices are higher, but the majority of Companies have declined in value during the week. Alliance have advanced Rs. 5, Gordon Mills Rs. 7½, Dhun Mills and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, Coorla Rs. 15, and Indian Manufacturing Rs. 20. We note a fall however of Rs. 35 in Khandesh, Rs. 30 in Mahalakshmi, Rs. 25 in Bombay United and Framjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Hydrabad, Sholapore and Soonderdass, Rs. 12½ in Queen, Rs. 10 in Bombay Manufacturing, Ripon and Victoria, and Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 in most other Companies. In the *Miscellaneous* list the movements have been few, but these also have been downwards. In Bombay Burmah Trading Company there is a drop of Rs. 75 in first issue and Rs. 27½ in second. Treacher and Company, Limited, are Rs. 5 easier. Flour Mills are quiet Bombay remain at Rs. 650, Baptys have declined to Rs. 5 discount, Royal Mills are Rs. 10 discount.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The heavy rains interrupting communications up-country have restricted business in ready goods, and from the bazaar during the past week the clearances of all descriptions are not estimated at more than about 2,500 packages. The market nevertheless is decidedly firm in tone with indications of higher prices being obtainable when business is done, as the cause of exchange prevents goods being laid down to sell at present rupee rates, while crop prospects are now go generally favorable that the future bears promise of a large demand on the part of consumers. We make no change in our ordinary quotations unless perhaps in American Drills which may be called 1 anna per piece dearer, but with scarcely an exception sellers are very firm.

Local made goods are still dull of sale and the Mills would make a slight concession in rates to effect sales.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns both Grey and Dyed are steady at previous prices a full averege business for the season of the year having been done. For *local* spinning and active enquiry has prevailed especially for 10s. which are rather dearer. The total sales of the week are put down at about 7,000 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* is not active, but with the weaker appearance of exchange values may be quoted 4 annas per cwt. higher. *Yellow Metal* is steady at previous rates say Rs. 28 ready, Rs. 7½ per cwt. to arrive for Braziers. *Iron* is quiet at unaltered prices.

COALS are very firm at a further advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton to arrive. A large business has been done in Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 14½, Cardiff at Rs. 15½ to Rs. 15¾, and West Hartley at Rs. 15½ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Steady markets at home have imported a fairly firm tone to the trade during the past week and sellers have advanced their prices for ready Cotton Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. At the rise a considerable business has been done for the time of year mainly in Sawginned Dharwars and Westerns, although just at the close buyers seem inclined to hold aloof. The receipts and shipments are liberal considering the state of the weather for the greater portion of the week, the bulk consisting chiefly of Westerns and Madras Cotton, but there has also been a fair sprinkling of Khandeish and Bengals, the latter description having held out in quite an exceptional way.

New Crop.—Until the weather took up at the end of last week accounts from the districts were all assuming a gloomy tone owing to the heavy rains, but latterly a decided improvement has been established and we should call the prospects of the season at the moment in every way encouraging. Sowing has been retarded in Kattiwar and in the Broach and Surat districts parts will have to be resown, but there is still ample time for that and from every other quarter we hear all that is wanted is fine weather to admit of weeding the plants being exceptionally healthy and forward. We have not heard of any purchases of New Crop yet by exporting firms, but speculative transactions continue to take place from time to time in the bazaar. The following are to-day's quotations:—

Good Bengals, January	Rs.	166
,, Omras, ,,	,,	186
,, Broach, March	,,	220

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts	1886.	1885.	1884
For the week	8,650	2,019	4,942
Since 1st January	1,328,062	971,206	1,499,352
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,722	351	6,122
Since 1st January	919,755	651,354	1,096,609
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	671	2,054	1,919
Since 1st January	42,104	49,910	78,645

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost & Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 170	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 165	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 155	= 3½d.
Omra, Fully Good	do.	Rs. 183 to 188	= 3 31-32 to 4 1-16d.
Do. Good	do	Rs. 178 to 182	= 3 27-32 to 15-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	Rs 170 to 175	= 3 11-16 to 25-32d.
Broach, Good	do. Nominal	Rs 202	= 4 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	do. do.	,, 198	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 191	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 185	= 4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 197	= 4¼ d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 180	= 3⅞d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 3 25-32d.

WHEAT.—Arrivals are comparitively large and dearer freights coupled with a small enquiry from home restricting the export demand prices are 1 to 2 annas per cwt. lower on the week. The following are current quotations to-day per cwt. railway terms:—

White Pessy No. 1	Ready	Rs. 4-2-6
Laskari No. 1	do.	,, 4-8-6
Khatha (Hard Red)	do.	,, 3-11-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	do.	,, 3-15-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet at a decline of 1 anna per cwt. the quotation to-day being Rs. 6-14½ per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull with very little doing. Yellow Guzerat we quote at Rs. 5-14, Red Cawnpore at 4-15 per cwt. *Gingelly* has been arriving in quite unexpected quantities and we quote for ready Rs. 7-10 per cwt. for small White Rs. 7-5 for Mixed. The prospects of the New Crop of Khandeish are now more hopeful but dealers practically decline to sell asking Rs. 7-11 per cwt. for October-November delivery. Sales we hear have been made in Mediterranean ports, however, at the equivalent of a much lower figure.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	217,998	146,298	114,918
,, Since 1st Jan.	8,227,951	6,767,451	5,163,404
Linseed—For the week	32,220	23,928	14,401
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,125,227	4,261,219	3,442,696
Rapeseed—For the week	14,643	70,834	17,517
,, Since 1st Jan.	993,354	1,325,727	874,140
Gingelly Seed—For the week	18,866	464	190
,, Since 1st Jan.	861,245	995,083	785,198

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on the 9th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before that day. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc., University Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1886.

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AUSTRALIA.

MARRIAGE.

M'HATTON—TAYLOR—June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev J W Dymock, Michael Angelo, son of the late Captain M'Hatton, Ordnance Department, Bengal, India, to Rebecca Jane (Tottie), daughter of Mr Henry Matthew Taylor, of Broughton Creek, Shoalhaven, New South Wales, and late of Madras, India.

DEATH.

MORANT—June 17, at the residence of his nephew, St John A Biggs, Coppin-street, Malvern, Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel James L L Morant, R E, late of Madras, aged 47.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

IRWIN—July 14, at Bimlipatam, the wife of A C Irwin, of a daughter.

LANCASTER—July 19, at Meerut, the wife of P J Lancaster, of a son.

NESFIELD—July 18, at "Jesmond Villa," Naini Tal, the wife of J C Nesfield, Inspector of Schools, Oudh, of a daughter.

WARD—July 19, at Serajgunge, the wife of R Lascelles Ward, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINS—PADDON—July 18, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, Robert Collins, of the "Ooregum" Gold Mine, Colar Road, Mysore, to Ellen (Nellie), youngest daughter of William Paddon, Esq., of Okehampton, Devonshire.

DAVIS-DUMPHY—July 21, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev R B Feast, Charles John Davis, to Mary Wilhelmina (Minna), eldest daughter of Colin Dumphy.

DEATHS.

FIELD—June 19, at Calcutta, Christiana, relict of G W W Field, late Superintendent of the Bridge of Boats at Agra.

HOMEFRAY—July 16, at Bhopal, C I, Henry Angus Mapleton, dearly loved child of Lieut-Colonel Homefray and Alice, his wife.

SPENCER—July 21, at Bangalore, from heart disease, Catherine, the dearly beloved wife of Honorary Major N Spencer, (retired Depy Commissary of Ordnance), aged 46 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1886.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S services as Governor of Madras are to be recompensed by the bestowal upon him of an Extra Grand Commandership of the Star of India. It is to be noted that an adequate recognition of the merits of the Satrap of the South—his own pleasant conceit this—cannot be found except in the region of the Extra Grand. This will be remarked upon in Madras, not always as charitably we fear as we are remarking upon it now, and even the kindly frivolous may find themselves talking disrespectfully about Mr. Extra-Grand Duff. But Governors never quit their posts—their Satrapies, Mr. Grant Duff would prefer to say—without receiving a compliment from the Crown, which does not always and necessarily agree with that which the people whom they have governed are willing to award. Even more comforting to Mr. Grant Duff than the decoration will be the choice which is said to have been made of a successor to him. A second "Superior Person" is not going to be sent to Madras to incite people to odious comparisons between the superiority of one Governor and that of the Governor who succeeds him. Sir John Eldon Gorst may have many shortcomings, but he has never been charged with the brilliancy of the eminent man who will quit Madras next November. He very nearly shone a few years ago as a chief Electioneering Agent, and he became almost famous when he constituted a fourth, and at times a third and even a half of the Fourth party. In the last Conservative Administration, he was made Solicitor-General in recognition less of his position in the legal profession than of his services to the Fourth party, and a dependent organization known as the Conservative party. It should be added that he is genial and energetic, and that he knows the world he lives in, and is well endowed with common sense. He is not the sort of man of whom Governors of Madras are always made, but he may succeed nevertheless. Between him and Sir Drummond Wolff, another member of the Fourth party who was believed to be in the running for the appointment, there is not much to choose.

THE note on low exchange and the export trade which has been prepared in the Financial Department at Simla proposes to combat an argument which has been freely used in the papers; but we suspect that the real provocation to it is to be found not in the criticisms of the newspapers, but in a passage in the recent letter from the Treasury to the Secretary of State, in which "my Lords" more ingeniously than ingenuously turned upon the Government of India an argument which that Government had used, and which seemed to point to the conclusion that trade was stimulated and the ryot was enriched by a low rate of exchange. We owe the Treasury small thanks for the light that they threw on the question by this remarkable letter; but it has not been without result so far as it has prompted the Government of India to take up thus resolutely an exceedingly interesting branch of the argument, and to discuss it lucidly and, within the limitations they have imposed upon themselves, with a good deal of care and thoroughness. It is not the silver question in all its bearings that they put before us, but it is an important part of the silver question, and one that touches us more directly than any other. The argument which has commended itself to the Lords of the Treasury—and which, very little to their credit be it said, they seem to have picked up on the broad highway of *a priori* reasoning—is that with a low exchange the ryot gets more rupees for a given quantity of produce, that this stimulates production, and that a few civil and military officers apart, and a Government apart who must invent their own financial remedies for their financial troubles, no one suffers, but a good many people gain by the existing state of affairs. The Financial Department expend great care and labour in the effort to controvert this presentation of the case. They first of all meet the *a priori* argument that a low exchange must stimulate trade by giving statistical proof that an expansion of our exports has not coincided with the decline in exchange. Its best years, we are told, were when the rate of exchange was high and stable. That was a time of progress; the years since 1882, when violent fluctuations have been more frequent, have been stationary years. This statement, however, would we suspect have needed to be modified if it had been brought up to date. Official statistics are as a rule much later than others, or the Financial Department would have been able to record a considerable growth in some branches of the export trade this year. In our own columns it was shown a few days since how greatly the exports of wheat from Bombay are this year in excess of previous years, being over eight million cwts. for the six months as compared with a little over six and a half millions in the first half of 1885 and five millions in 1884. The year will certainly show an enormous increase so far as wheat at all events is concerned, and to that extent the proposition laid down by the Financial Department may need to be qualified.

But the authors of the note draw their conclusions from no narrow area of fact, and the general accuracy of their assertion that the export trade of India has not been benefited by the continuous fall in exchange will not be disputed. The fundamental error which vitiates all the conclusions which have been come to on the other side is the assumption that while the *ratio* of silver to gold was constantly falling the relation of gold to commodities would remain undisturbed. It has been forgotten that while gold was rising in value relatively to silver, it was also rising—perhaps at an even greater ratio of increase—relatively to commodities in general, and that the cultivator might be prevented by the fall of prices in England from getting the advantage which the diminished value of the rupee had promised him. Mr. Maclean's favourite theory that the Indian ryot is getting fat at the expense of the English working classes may do well enough for Lancashire; but it is scarcely likely to persuade careful inquirers into the facts of the case. The Indian ryot, so far as we can see, is pretty much in the same position as before people began to talk about silver; he is not poorer, as some of us are, because so many more rupees are required to make up a sovereign; but he is not richer, because he, like the rest of the world, has had to reckon with low prices in the world's markets. This seems to point to the conclusion that on the whole low exchange is not by any means a thing to be desired for its own sake or for the consequences which attend upon it. "The classes,"—who since recent events in England will not be shy in asserting their claims to be heard, suffer by it—suffer grievously and in a way that the "masses" and those who profess to speak for them cannot at all understand. The Government are embarrassed by it, since with a silver revenue which can with difficulty be enhanced they have to meet gold charges which show a much stronger tendency towards enhancement than towards reduction. And lastly there is no sufficient warrant for believing that the cultivators are at all the better for this abnormal state of things.

In endeavouring to discover the truly stimulative forces which have been at work in India the Government have taken up a task pretty much like that which the extravagant champion of free trade have imposed upon more discriminating economists from time to time. Just as other causes than free trade combined to bring about an enormous development in British prosperity in the third quarter of the present century, so other causes have been at work to build up the export trade of India as we find it to-day. The Government are entitled to make much of the increased railway mileage, and of the more complete opening up of communication between the great corn-growing districts and the ports. But we doubt if they would rest the contention largely upon the advantage which a reduction of sea freights has given to the exporter. A commercial advantage must be differential, and it is not shown that India has been specially favoured in the matter of freights at a time when low freights have been the rule all the world over. But this does not affect the main contention, that if silver is remonetized it will stop the further appreciation of gold, so far as it is due to a greater amount of work being put upon it than can be efficiently performed by the existing stocks of that metal, and that so far India will be relieved of the injury arising from low prices in the markets to which her exports are sent. The conclusion is carefully framed, and it does not go beyond what the premises warrant. Low prices are the outcome of more than one cause, just as such development as the export trade of India has undergone is the outcome of several other circumstances than the low value of the rupee. But although remonetization might not go all the way towards a return to high prices, it would put the relation between gold and silver upon a more satisfactory basis, and would give fixity where now there is uncertainty and fluctuation. Things have reached a pass at which we must be thankful even for palliatives.

THE homeward mail to-day will include amongst its passengers an ecclesiastic whose temporary absence from Bombay, as may be seen from the interesting presentation which we chronicle elsewhere, will be regretted by a large and influential section of the community. Bishop Meurin was yesterday the subject of fervent eulogy, but his eulogists have been for the most part content that a plain record of good works should exhibit his many claims upon the affection of the people amongst whom he has laboured in Western India for the past thirty years, and upon the confidence of his ecclesiastical superiors. The address from the Bombay parishioners is, indeed, singular amongst documents of its kind for the willingness with which the authors of it allow the facts of the good Bishop's career in Bombay to stand forth to tell their own tale and to be themselves the best eulogy that could be pronounced upon him. He has had zealous co-operators in many of the good works that he has begun and kept afloat; but he has always been a worker able to evoke work in others, and a true centre of energy for the many educational, charitable, and religious enterprises which the Mission of the Propaganda has taken upon itself in late years. The Bishop goes to Rome in answer to a summons from the Pope. Calls of this kind do not, we believe, state in more than the most general terms the object for which they are made. But it is taken for granted, as it may reasonably be, that the Bishop has been sent for to confer with the Vatican upon the arrangements which are to be made for carrying on the work of the Propaganda under the new conditions brought into existence by the recent Concordat between the Holy See and the Portuguese Court. Dr. Meurin's ripe wisdom and his intimate acquaintance with the practical work of the mission abundantly qualify him for giving advice upon a matter which has all along been regarded as not a little delicate. And if, amid the changes which the new situation may necessitate, there should be any accession of dignity to the Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, the choice of the Holy See would be welcomed here, provided always that it made no change in the personal ties which bind Dr. Meurin to his flock in the Vicariate of Bombay.

THE Anthropological Society's meeting to-morrow, though convened at short notice, should be well attended, the programme being unsually interesting. Dr. Weir will read a note on "Sacrifice in India as a means of averting Epidemics," a practice of which a striking illustration was given at the last Dusra festival at Callian; Mr. Kedarpath Basu will contribute "Notes on Hindu Customs and Superstitions in Bengal," and Colonel Gunthorpe "On the Ghosi or Gaddi Gaolis." We are glad to hear that the Society has already awakened considerable interest in its proceedings, and that it continues to make remarkably good progress. About fifty members have joined since the June meeting.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 9.

THE election has revealed the gratifying fact that there is still an English people, not a democracy, consisting solely of the "masses" and animated by an intense hatred of the classes, but a community of various orders welded into one national organism, and having a clear judgment and a determined purpose of its own. I speak advisedly of England alone, because unfortunately Mr. Gladstone's disintegrating projects have still a fatal attraction for the voters in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. But it is a thing to be devoutly thankful for, that, out of the 363 members already returned for English boroughs and counties, only 87 are followers of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. The remaining 276 members are Unionists, there being 236 Conservatives and 40 Liberals. There are still 102 members to be elected for English counties, and Mr. Gladstone may think himself lucky of he gets one-half ot these seats. Consequently, his total strength in England will be, in round numbers, not more than 140 members out of 465, or 31 per cent. England has thus given a complete and crushing answer to the Separationists, and proved that on questions of national and imperial policy her heart is still sound. I have always maintained that Mr. Gladstone grossly calumniated English working men in supposing they were incapable of upholding a resolute policy for twenty years, or even for a much longer period, in order to keep Ireland within the Union, and the result has proved the absurdity of the Prime Minister's disparaging estimate of the present national character. The returns for the metropolis are now complete, and give a popular majority of 42,863 votes in favour of maintaining the Union, without counting the seven Unionist seats which have been retained by Conservatives without a contest. Only eleven Disunionists have been elected for metropolitan boroughs, the remaining 51 seats being now held by 50 Conservatives and one Liberal Unionist. The rout of the Gladstonians in the heart of the Empire has therefore been overwhelming, in spite of the frenzied appeals of the Prime Minister to the revolutionary passions of all those Londoners who dislike the existing order of things. Even in the East End, where the constituencies are composed almost wholly of working men, the Irish policy of the Government has been emphatically condemned. The rejection by Southwark of Mr. Thorold Rogers, the typical Radical professor, and by Westham of Mr. Joseph Leicester, who conjointly with Mr. Joseph Arch addressed a manifesto to the "horny-handed sons of toil" to support Mr. Gladstone, is significant of the true feeling of the English working classes on the point of national honour. In Lancashire the proportion of Unionists elected will be nearly as great as in London. The counties are showing an excellent spirit, and several of the Conservative losses of last November have already been recovered. The season is more propitious now for the Conservative party. A run of fine warm weather has given the farmers the largest hay crop gathered for fifty years; and all the agricultural labourers, being in receipt of good wages and busy with their own work, are much more contented and less open to the seductions of political agitators than they were last winter. Moreover, the special friends of the labourer, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings, have warned him that it will be the ruin of his best interests to vote for giving Ireland Home Rule. A reasonable expectation is now entertained that Mr. Joseph Arch in Norfolk will share the fate of his friend, Mr. Leicester, and that the "labour party" in the House will be completely smashed. Much disappointment, however, is felt at the strong hold which Gladstonism still keeps on Scotland. Edinburgh, which has become the most narrow-minded of provincial towns, has disgraced itself by rejecting Mr. Goschen. In the West of Scotland our prospects are brighter. Irishmen are known there, and the electors can form a fair idea of what Home Rule means for Ireland. The Conservatives have at last effected a lodgment in Glasgow, and won a seat in Lanarkshire, and other successes are still looked for. But on the whole the outlying portions of the United Kingdom are still strongly Gladstonian, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales having elected 112 Separatists out of 197. It is the old story of a Dictator calling in the aid of the barbarians to overrule the will of the more civilised portion of the Empire. Happily, Mr. Gladstone's reckless scheme has failed this time. At the Conservative head-quarters the hope is beginning to be entertained that the election may even give Lord Salisbury an actual majority in the House of Commons. I am afraid this is too sanguine an expectation. The number of Conservatives already elected is 253, and, unless we have an extraordinary run of luck in the counties, we cannot hope to have a total strength of more than 325, whereas we want 335 to make us half the House. The Liberal Unionists have suffered heavy losses, but they will number at least 65 in the new Parliament. I estimate, therefore, the total Unionist strength at 390, or a majority of 90 over the combined forces of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. The majority, however, may reach 100. This will suffice to put an end to Home Rule.

What will Mr. Gladstone do? This is now the main question for consideration. He bound himself, if the election went against him, to call Parliament together in the first week of August in order, as was generally understood, to receive his resignation. It is now hinted that he will evade this honourable obligation, and remain in office till October, up to which date the supplies already voted will last. But I do not do him the injustice to suppose he will consent to stay in office as Prime Minister after the country has decided against him. He has been ominously silent during the last few days, after having carried on the contest, while hope still lingered in his breast, with a ferocity and a malignant eagerness to be revenged upon his old associates which has amazed and disgusted the whole country. His apparently endless succession of letters and telegrams were couched in such insulting terms towards the most distinguished of the dissentient Liberals, that he seemed to be bent on making it absolutely impossible for any one of them ever to act with him again. This hail of barbed and poisoned shafts has now ceased for a while. Mr. Gladstone's fit of fury is over. He feels he is beaten, and has relapsed into the state of sullenness customary with him on such occasions. He cannot but be conscious that the country has found him out, and that his public life has really come to an ignominious end. This is the result of his own boundless vanity and matchless credulity. He fancied that "the masses" would never forsake him, and he actually listened to such advisers as Mr. Labouchere and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, than whom it would be more impossible to name any two men more ludicrously out of touch with the English people and incompetent to gauge the national sentiment. The member for Northampton told him the Radicals were on his side, and Mr. O'Connor promised to transfer to him 40 boroughs in which the Irish vote, he said, dominated the constituencies. I warned Mr. O'Connor myself more than two months ago that his tactics would fail, that the English working men would combine to put down the dictation of a detested Irish minority, but he only laughed me to scorn. He will now perhaps admit that I was a true prophet. The lesson of the election is that the English people have made up their minds not to let the Parnellites rule them either at Westminster or in the constituencies. Mr. Parnell's game of brag is over. His threats will not be feared any more.' His followers talk of what they can do in the way of obstruction, and count on the support of the Gladstonites in worrying any Unionist Government that comes into office. But, if Mr. Gladstone resigns, as in my opinion he must do, his powers will be gone, and the majority of his followers will feel themselves released from their pledges to maintain an alliance with the Parnellites. The revelations which have been made this week of the unworthy fears which influenced Mr. Gladstone, and of his intrigues with the leaders of the Irish Americans, have filled the minds of all Englishmen with a sense of shame. I know that in my own borough some of the leading Liberals openly avowed their detestation of Home Rule, though they voted with the Gladstonian candidates "to keep the party together." Home Rule is not popular anywhere; and, if Mr. Gladstone were to retire, the Parnellites, and some fifty extreme Readicals would find themselves confronted with a united national party more than 500 strong. The great and pressing need of the day is the formation of a strong Coalition Government to kill Home Rule, once for all. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain have made great advances this week towards realizing this hoped for consummation. They have both warmly acknowledged the "patriotic" conduct of the Tory party in securing the seats of Liberal Unionists, and have denied that the Tories contemplate a policy of 20 years' coercion. If they would follow up these declarations by taking office with Lord Salisbury, confidence would be restored, trade would revive, and the Empire would start on a new and prosperous career.

You will have heard by this time what a glorious victory I won last Saturday at Oldham. Last November I was second on the poll to Mr. Hibbert, who had a majority over me of 255 votes. This time I am placed first on the poll with a majority over Mr. Hibbert of 685 votes. I have therefore improved my position, relatively to him, by 950 votes. Nor is this all. Whereas my colleague, in November, was 750 votes behind Mr. Hibbert, this time the second Conservative candidate, Mr. Elliott Lees, who has replaced my old colleague, Mr. Taylor Whitehead, defeats Mr. Hibbert by 563 votes. Lord Salisbury has telegraphed his heartiest congratulations on this fulfilment of the hope he expressed in his letter to me last December, that at the next election I might not only retain my seat, but bring back a Conservative colleague along with me. Mr. Hibbert is the most prominent member of the Government who has lost his seat. He is so disappointed at the result of the election, that he has put out a farewell address, saying he will not contest the borough again. In Mr. Lees I have an excellent colleague. He is a young man of 25, trained at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, very rich, and a capital speaker, with a political knowledge and judgment far beyond his years. He belongs to a very popular and influential Oldham family, his father, Colonel Lees having contested the borough nine years ago and nearly won the seat. Mr. Hibbert, at the beginning of the present election, boasted that "he had beaten the father, and could beat the son," an unlucky speech which was naturally quoted against him when the son had triumphantly avenged the father's defeat. As you may suppose, Mr. Lees was an immense favourite with the Oldham people, but they were still staunch to me, and insisted on putting me at the head of the poll. My former nickname of "old champion" still clings to me, and my colleague, who greatly resembles Lord R. Churchill in personal appearance and manner of speaking, was fondly called "Young Randy." Our popularity has nearly been the death of us. The intense heat of the weather, added to the fatigue and excitement of a severe contest, caused us to feel dead beat after the usual enthusiastic rejoicings had taken place at the Club on the night of the declaration of the poll. But our warm-hearted and hard-handed supporters insisted that we should go round to all the committee-rooms in a borough which extends over a larger area than the whole island of Bombay, and deliver speeches to excited crowds of men and women, every one of whom cheered us till we were nearly deafened, shook hands with us, and slapped us vigorously on the back, till if my liver had been like that of the average Anglo-Indian I should simply have given up the ghost. After three days and nights of this sort of rejoicing, when we felt sore all over, when our nerves were quite unstrung, and our brains so benumbed and confused that I dreaded being laid up with a serious illness, we fairly struck work and ran away home. I have since had many telegrams from the head office in London, pressing me to go and speak in the counties, but I shall not feel fit for any more work till the election is over. I think I have done my share, for Oldham is the largest constituency in England, and no one came to help us. We got some influential Liberal Unionists to come on our platforms, and we must have had several hundred Liberal votes, but Conservatism itself is steadily growing in Oldham, as throughout Lancashire. All the women and three-fourths of the rising generation are on our side, and, if Lord Salisbury comes into office now, he ought, with ordinary prudence, to remain Prime Minister till the end of this century.

Quite independently of the Irish difficulty, the country feels that it wants a strong man at the helm. The disgraceful state of confusion into which Burma has been allowed to lapse, the defiant conduct of France with regard to the New Hebrides, and the dirty trick Russia has just played us with regard to Batoum, all these incidents go to prove that so long as Mr. Gladstone is Prime Minister this country will be insulted and flouted by her enemies in every part of the world.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JULY 23.

Captain Wilbraham, of the Somersetshire Regiment, died on the 23rd of wounds received on the 24th June, near Yewoon.

There are 700 sick in the Mandalay Military Hospital, 250 Europeans and 450 natives.

A serious fire occurred at midnight on the 22nd and 23rd outside the west gates, 30 houses being destroyed.

It is reported that Ningyan is besieged. As the telegraph is interrupted, it is not possible to ascertain the truth. Yaynagyoung is also reported to be menaced by 7,000 dacoits.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Mr. Grant Duff has been appointed Extra Grand Commander of the Star of India.

It is reported that he will be succeeded as Governor of Madras by Sir J. E. Gorst, the Conservative member for Chatham.

LORD HARTINGTON AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

Lord Hartington has promised to support Lord Salisbury in his Irish policy.

It is reported that Lord Iddesleigh will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet now forming.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Masillia arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Kashgar, which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived here at 1 p.m. to-day.

PENANG, JULY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Zambesi left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110½
4 " Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ " "	70¼
Bar Silver	43¾

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, 25.

10 p.m.	80·5
MONDAY, 26.	
6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	81·1

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, K.C.B., arrived in Bombay from London by yesterday's mail steamer, and dined in the evening at the Yacht Club.

THE well-known Khoja merchant, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, has built a large and comfortable sanitarium and convalescent home for the members of his community at Land's End, Bandora, at a cost of Rs. 70,000. The ground consists of 5,000 square yards. The building will accommodate 11 families.

THE Government of India has decided that bonuses are liable to the Income Tax under the seventh section of the Act.

THE Government of India have now decided to prosecute the petroleum operations at Kattan, in Beluchistan; and Mr. R. A. Townsend will resume them next cold weather, under arrangements which permit the raising of fifty thousand barrels of oil per annum, for use on the Sind-Pishin Railway, and deep borings down to the "live oil" springs. A survey will also be made next cold season, to ascertain whether a branch railway or pipes will be the most suitable method of bringing the oil from Kattan to the Sind Pishin-Railway, a distance of about forty miles.

A "WELL-INFORMED correspondent" in Lahoul writes to the Lahore paper:—"Some men who arrived in Lahoul a fortnight ago, from Tibet, state that little or no merchandise will come down from Tibet, this year, as the whole of the able-bodied male population of that country is being impressed for service against Nepaul. The cause of the quarrel is not known; but my informants are quite positive that orders have been received all over Chinese Tibet from the Lhassa authorities to enrol all the fighting men without delay. The news has peculiar importance at the present time, when a Bristish Mission is about to start on its way from Darjeeling to Lhassa; and, if it be true, it is pretty certain that great difficulties and even dangers are in store for Mr. Macaulay and his companions."

THE Hyderabad Debt Commission has finished its labours, and submitted its report. It is understood that 45 claims altogether were filed, aggregating nearly 628 lakhs. These were found without exception to be claims not on account of loans to Government, but on account of loans to private individuals on the alleged security of Government. Of these claims only about 9 lakhs have been decreed, but of that amount only a very small sum is Government found to be either morally or legally responsible for. The *Deccan Times* says:—"It is not improbable that the ruling of the Commissioners to which we referred in our last, that other than pure money claims were not within their jurisdiction, will be upset, and that they will be requested to resume their sittings for the purpose of reporting on the merits of those claims that were rejected under that ruling."

THE Colombo papers announce the death of the Rev. William Oakley, the oldest missionary in Ceylon. He had for fifty years laboured in that island on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

MR. T. FUTATAZGI, a representative of th Japanese Government, has recently been studying the cultivation and the manufacture of tea in Ceylon. He contemplates visiting India and other tea-producing countries, with the object of gaining additional experience.

THE establishment of fish-curing yards in the Madras Presidency seems to have given a great impetus to the salt-fish trade. Last year 532,443 maunds of fish were cured, being an increase of about 32 per cent. over the previous year, while the quantity of salt used was 58,435 maunds.

THE cultivation in the Andamans promises so well that probably next year it will be possible to supply the troops in Burma with tea from that Settlement. Nearly all the tea produced last year found a market in Rangoon and Calcutta, and fetched good prices. The area under cultivation is to be extended, and under the careful management of the present superintendent, Mr. King, the industry will doubtless make good progress.

GENERAL ROWLANDS, Commandant of the Mysore Division, has issued an order that, in future all the Infantry regiments under his command are to be exercised once every week throughout the year in marching out four miles into the country. The march is to be conducted throughout as if in an enemy's country, and is to be combined with various manœuvres.

A GENTLEMAN or lady whose name has not transpired, sent Lord Randolph Churchill a cheque for £2,000 for the Conservative Parliamentary Fund, after reading his election address.

THE Gladstonian Liberal Election Fund turned out to be a signal failure. Not more than 1,400*l.* had been, when the last mail left, subscribed, and of this sum more than half came from "long purses."

A SOCIETY paper, referring to the rumour that Sir Lepel Griffin would succeed Sir Rivers Thompson in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, exclaims: "If it were only true! We should hear no more of these loquacious sedition-mongers if Sir Lepel were to succeed Sir Rivers Thompson."

THE *Court and Society Review* says:—"The Queen has been purchasing a number of pretty things at the Exhibition. The other day she sent for Mr. Framji P. Bhumgara, of the Indian Bazaar at the 'Colindies,' to Windsor, and bought a number of charming Tanjore silver and copper-ware cups and plates, also a rich assortment of embroideries, and a necklet of old coins from Travancore, which had particularly interested the Princess Beatrice, who is fond of collecting coins and other curios. Her Majesty was most kind to the Indian merchants, and quite won their hearts by her simple and unaffected manner."

THE other day Lord Wolseley presided at a meeting held at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to bid farewell to a party of emigrants about to embark for a new colony in South Africa, to be called Wolseley's Colony.

THE literature of the recent elections included the following skit on Sir Roper Lethbridge's candidature for North-Kensington:—

North Kensington's Tory is Roper
Lethbridge—a dust-burning soft-soaper.
But he will not get in,
For E. Routledge will win;
And Sir Roper will play Ally Sloper.

THE London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"The news that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington have had to obtain police protection is to be read in connection with the report that Mr. Parnell is in daily receipt of letters threatening him with all sorts of violence. It is said the Nationalist leader is accompanied through the English constituencies by half-a-dozen stalwart friends as a body-guard."

COLONEL BURNABY'S posthumous novel, "Our Radicals," will be published by Messrs. Bentley. The story was written during the Egyptian campaign, and was completed, with the exception of the last chapter, at the time of Colonel Burnaby's death. A biographical sketch is to precede the story, written by the Colonel's private secretary, Mr. Percival Hughes, who will relate some characteristic traits of the writer, and illustrate them by a budget of Colonel Burnaby's letters.

ONE of three British Infantry Battalions stationed at Assouan, in Upper Egypt, with a total strength of about 2,300 men, fifty-two deaths occurred in May. If this be an average of the monthly death-roll, we shall lose over 600 men, or, in other words, a whole battalion, in the course of a year. "Is it not high time," *Truth* asks, "that our troops—if not, as would be the more reasonable, entirely withdrawn from Egypt—should at least be stationed at places less pestilential than Assouan?"

DR. IGNACZ KUNOST, a Magyar philologist, having been commissioned by the Hungarian Academy, has been for some time engaged in studying in Asia the Kaba, common or spoken Turkish, which is purer than the Osmanli of Constantinople. During this mission he has been particularly occupied with the folk-lore of the Turkish provinces, of which he has collected four or five hundred tales. These are shortly to be published by the Academy, as well as the singular contribution of three plays of Karageuz, the Turkish *Punch*. He proposes to spend some months in Paris and London, before returning to Pesth as Professor of the Turkish language.

As a curious illustration of the demoralising effect of the present suspended animation of government in Ireland, the *Spectator* mentions an instance of the action of the tenantry in relation to rent "which we know to be true, and which we believe to be typical." While the Conservatives were in office, the tenantry of a certain landowner demanded a reduction of 20 per cent., and accepted a reduction of 10 per cent. on their rents. The Liberal Government came in, and the same tenantry then withdrew their assent, and demanded a reduction of 40 per cent., refusing to pay till it should be granted. Then Mr. Gladstone's Bill was thrown out, upon which the tenantry at once came and paid down part of their rent, with a promise to pay the rest, by way of securing their position.

DURING a debate in the Legislative Assembly of Sydney on the 17th ultimo, on the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill, Sir Henry Parkes made a long speech, and concluded by saying that the Ministers did not dare to go to the electors with the bill in their hands. He resumed his seat amid "cheers, uproar, and cries of 'Minister.'" Thereupon a Mr. Shepherd shouted out the word "Cowards." "Who said 'coward'?" demanded Mr. Dibbs, the Colonial Secretary. "I did," answered Mr. Shepherd. "Then come outside," retorted Mr. Dibbs. The Speaker now interposed and said:—"The remarks I have just heard are in no way a credit to the dignity of the House." Mr. Dibbs urged that "the word 'cowards' was used in your presence, and passed unnoticed, and I drew attention to it." The Speaker replied that the hon. member was mistaken. Mr. Dibbs denied that he had been mistaken, whereupon the Speaker said, that "when he heard the word he called attention to it, and if anything additional of a like kind had been said, he would have taken further action. He certainly did not intend his remarks to apply solely to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary." Later on in the evening, a Mr. Williamson twitted Sir Henry Parkes on the inconsistency between his present and former views about free trade and protection. Sir Henry thereupon asked the hon. member whether it was worth while wasting time in alluding to this matter. He had admitted a hundred times in the last twenty-five years that it was the error of his life. His course since has been a straightforward one in opposition to the doctrine of protection. Mr. Williamson replied that the hon. member was now accusing the Government of doing what he had done himself. It was sufficient to prove—Sir Henry Parkes interrupted the speaker and said: "It was sufficient to prove that I was a fool at that time." Sir John Robertson thereupon exclaimed: "And the hon. member is one now." This provoked laughter, and cries of "Which honorable member?"

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tasmania, Capt. C. G. Perrins, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi and Venice, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Maj H and Master Wylie	Mr Morgan
Mrs Cole	Mr Kennedy
Surgn-Maj Dobbie	Mr Baxter
Mr Le Shepherd	Mr A P Howell
Mr R Douglas	Mr H McCormack
Mrs J S Winter and infant	Mr W Lewis
Mr G W Austin	Mrs Macnaghten & child
Mrs Ward, 2 children and infant	Mr E Baxton
	Mr C J Knight-Watson
Mrs and 2 Misses Maguire	Capt Herbert
Master Maguire	Col Cleland-Henderson
Mrs Scott	Dr J Duncan
Master Scott	Mr G Druitt
Mrs Seddon	Mrs Beard
Miss Motherwell	Mr Roger

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H H Cacherell, CS, CSI	Surgn-Maj Flood Murray
Mr K S Highet	Dr E Muleeany
Mr James Jones	Mr C L Sim
Mr A P Hill	Major Wilson
Mr G H Le Maistre	Mr T S Anderson
Mr W F Handcock	Major B A Gilchrist
Mr Woolcombe	Mr Westland
Mr Pratt	Maj-Genl Nuttall
Mr Good	Right Rev Dr Meurin, DD, SJ
Mr R J Bruce	

FOR VENICE.

Major Garnett	Dr H Greary

FOR ADEN.—Major-Genl Lockhart

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Gwalior sailing on 3rd August:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr H Woodward.

FOR VENICE.—Mr F Place.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col C S Noble	Mr and Mrs J W Rice
Mr A W Hemans	Col E P Gordon
Mr W Jones	Mr F A Dashwood

By the s.s. Shannon sailing on 10th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Dawson	Mr W P Carson
Syed Mohiuddin Alikhan, Bh.	Mr R Hyde

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W Partridge	Mr Ganputrao S Gaekwad
Mr F Palmer	

By the s.s. Hydaspes sailing on 17th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs H W Gordon and infant	Mrs Leacock

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr J M Andrews	Col J C Durand

By the s.s. Ballaarat sailing on 24th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Wilkinson	Mr and Mrs Ibbetson

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Mrs K M Vibart.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, with the overland mails of the 9th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J P Mackerson	Bandmaster Overall
Mr D J Smith	Mr Falkner
Mrs Woodward	Mr A W Brand

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mrs Pereira and four children.

FROM VENICE.

Mr J North	Miss Prendergast
Sir H Prendergast	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr P C H Snow	Mr C H Angus
Mr D R Johnson	Mr A D Younghusband
Maj Tyndall	Mr A Younghusband
Mr E Handcock	Mr R D Bayley
Capt A C Talbot	Mr C F Wight
Mr and Mrs Campbell	Mr Fordham
Col Euan Smith	Mr A J Scratchley
Maj J A Strachan	Mr C J O'Brien
Mr A Stanton	Mr G Lund
Miss King	Capt M James
Mr W Goodrich	Mr T H Cumberlege
Dr Willmot	Mr J P Alvie
Mr G D Dale	Mr G R Handcock
Mr J Farrant	

FROM ADEN.—Mrs J R McLellan and infant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Friday reviewed the troops collected at Aldershot, numbering nearly 15,000 of all arms. Afterwards the troops executed some military manœuvres.

The Queen on Monday entertained a large number of Colonial and Indian visitors at Windsor Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the Royal Family were present on the interesting occasion.

The two sons of the Khedive of Egypt, accompanied by the Turkish Ambassador, visited the Queen at Windsor on Wednesday.

The Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Saturday.

The Duchess of Albany on Saturday laid the corner-stone of a new chancel and tower for St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith.

The general election has been continued during the past week, and about three-fourths of the whole number have been elected. In the Metropolitan districts the Conservatives have been remarkably successful, and have made great gains in the boroughs and English counties. Scotland and Wales remain faithful to Mr. Gladstone.

Yesterday's pollings showed little change in the general position. Up to midnight the results known were 249 Conservatives, 51 Union Liberals, 132 Ministerialists, and 64 Parnellites. One remarkable feature of the election is the very reduced numbers of those voting as compared with the elections at the close of last year.

Mr. Goschen has been defeated as a Union Liberal in Edinburgh, the successful candidate, Dr. Wallace, being a supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

After a conference on Imperial Federation extending over two days, a large number of gentlemen interested in the colonies dined at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday. Lord Rosebery presided, and the Duke of Cambridge, Cardinal Manning, and many other distinguished persons were also present.

Mr. Deputy Fry, an old and well-known member of the Corporation of London, has died from the effects of an accident upon returning from the opening of the Royal Holloway College at Egham on the 30th ult.

A small boat, 16 feet in length, with two Norwegians as crew, called off the Donegal coast on Saturday on their voyage to the United States.

A small barrel of gunpowder, kept by a miner in his house at Lumley, exploded on Friday, killing a woman and injuring a girl.

A young man, one of an excursion party from London, was drowned on Saturday while bathing in the Thames near Windsor. Two young men were drowned at Egremont on Saturday while bathing.

A farm labourers wife, at Hall-green, near Birmingham, attempted suicide on Saturday, after murdering her two children. The woman is in a precarious condition.

The cricket match at Chiswick between the Australians and Mr. Thornton's Eelven was drawn on Saturday. That between Notts and Yorkshire ended in the success of the former county by eight runs, Surrey was beaten by Lancashire by an innings and 27 runs, Gloucestershire beat Sussex by 106 runs, and Essex defeated Norfolk by nine wickets. The eleven of England defeated the Australians by four wickets at Manchester. Oxford University beat Cambridge by 133 runs, and Surrey beat Derbyshire by 154 runs.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Commission to consider the provision which should be made in Courts of Assize and of Quarter Sessions for the accommodation of prisoners awaiting trial.

A congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was opened on Tuesday at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and delegates from all parts were present. Papers on emigration, postal and telegraphic communication, and other subjects were read and discussed.

Cardinal Manning has written a long letter to an American gentleman with the view of showing that the Protestants of Ireland would have no reason to apprehend any religious persecution at the hands of Roman Catholics if Home Rule were granted to that country.

A collision occurred between two trains near Holytown station, on the Caledonian Railway, on Monday, and a large number of persons were injured, some of them seriously.

A garrison policeman at Woolwich committed suicide after, it is believed, seeking to shoot his sergeant, who had reproved him for some dereliction of duty.

After the polling in Dublin on Monday there was a serious riot, the Conservative Club being attacked by a violent mob, and order was only restored by the police after a severe struggle. One man was killed and many others were injured.

OBITUARY.—Capt. John Evans, Ben. Ret; Dr. H. A. Hbden, Ben. Ret.; J. Goldinghanm, Esq., late Mad.C.S.; Lieut. W. H. Ogilvy, H.M.'s late Indian Navy: Maj-Gen. John Edmondstoune; Mr. Deputy Fry; Dr George Ogilvie-Forbes; Mr. John Templeton; Mr. Charles Cobbe; Mr. T. W. Braithwaite; the Countess of Harborough; the Countess of Verulam.

THE Bulgarian Assembly, in its reply to the Prince's opening speech, expressed satisfaction at the complete union of North and South Bulgaria. This declaration has caused some irritation at the Porte, as the conditions prescribed by the Organic Statute appear to be ignored, and a formal Note has been addressed to Prince Alexander calling his attention to this fact.

The Austrian press accuse Russia of stimulating the Unionists in Bulgaria, and then of complaining to the Sultan of violation of treaty stipulations. Russia, also, is pressing for payment of the war indemnity from Turkey and for the costs of the occupation of Bulgaria.

Considerable importance is attached on the Continent to the reported intention of Russia to declare that Batoum would cease to be a free port, as stipulated at the Berlin Congress. This intention is regarded as implying a defiance of the British Government, and a serious damage to British commerce.

A conflict has occurred between Turks and Montenegrins on the frontier, near Kolashin. A raid was made from the Turkish territory, and the Montenegrin frontier guard was called out. The result was that many lives were lost and many prisoners were made.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, died yesterday.

The Expulsion law continues to excite public attention in France, and most of the Moderate Republican papers regard it as inopportune and unwise. Official intimation has been made to the Duc d'Aumale that his name has been removed from the French Army List.

Cardinal Jacobini has sent a protest to M. de Freycinet against the treaty recently concluded by France with Corea, as sacrificing the rights and interests of Catholics and missionaries in that country.

The latest intelligence from Burma shows the country still to be in a very disturbed condition, and the British troops in several instances have failed to break up the rebel bands. Several additional regiments of native infantry are to be sent from India.

In the Spanish Senate an attempt was made to defeat the Anglo-Spanish Convention, but it was unsuccessful. In consequence of the great heat prevailing in Madrid, it is expected that the Cortes will shortly adjourn after passing the Anglo-Spanish agreement.

The Fourth of July celebration in New York was made the occasion of a demonstration in favour of Irish Home Rule. It is stated that the unfavourable election prospects for Mr Gladstone's policy are producing a depressing effect on the contributions to the Parnell funds. During the celebrations on Monday destructive fires were caused at Chicago, Harlem, and other places by the explosion of fireworks.

Several other American fishing vessels have been seized by the Canadian authorities for breaches of the Fisheries Law.

The Boers in Zululand have refused to modify their demand to the possession of a great portion of that territory and to a complete suzerainty. The Governor will not allow the Boers to possess more than a limited portion, and refuses to permit the claims of suzerainty.

Mr. Gillies, the Premier of Victoria, has written a letter to the Governor complaining of the establishment of French military posts in the New Hebrides.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JULY 24.

IT was at the time when Senhor Nogueira de Pinto e Balsemâo was acting Governor-General of Goa, that a proposal to do away with European soldiers for garrison duty was submitted to and approved by the Lisbon Cabinet. Senhor Balsemâo declared that the country had arrived at a period when regular troops might be dispensed with with advantage to the State and public peace. There was no fear of foreign aggression, because Goa was surrounded on all sides by British territory, and the pacific tendencies of the people whose attachment to Portugal and their loyalty to the Sovereign were proverbial, had placed any internal rising against the Government beyond the range of possibility. On the contrary, the presence of European troops had given some anxiety to the Government by disturbing the public peace at the mutiny of Volvoy, and on another occasion previously during the last ten years or so. He said that there was a general belief among the people that military troops in Goa were only fit for making revolutions. Though there are no more European soldiers, and the strength of the garrison has been reduced to a few companies of native sepoys doing police duty, the spirit of insubordination seems still to linger among these worthies, who take every opportunity to remind the Government that their traditional disposition for harassing the authorities has not altogether died out, although they ought to be aware that any such attempt at the present time must be singularly ridiculous. It was at the beginning of this month that the two companies stationed at Ponda refused to receive their pay with a deduction of ten per cent. for new cloaks. The Governor-General considering the small pay of the sepoy had ordered the substitution of a cloak of coarse material which cost Rs. 3, for one of finer tissue for which he would have had to pay Rs. 16. Instead of being thankful for the favour, the soldiers stood up against any deduction. The matter was at once reported to the Commanding Officer at Panjim, who sent out a Major to enforce obedience. In the meantime, the contagion spread to other stations, and the sepoys at Margaum flatly refused to accept the order of the deduction. Lieut. Albano de Noronha, in charge of the detachment, who saw the defiant spirit of the force, took energetic measures to suppress the insubordination. He arrested the first man who refused to draw his pay and sent him to prison, and so he did successively with five others who maintained an attitude of disobedience. The prompt action of the officer cowed the remaining sepoys, who submitted to the order, and thus what probably might have resulted in a serious outbreak was avoided. The news having reached Ponda, the sepoys there yielded at once. Thus the "incident" has ended without any great harm being done, but it has confirmed the prevailing opinion that the Portuguese soldiers are only fit for revolutions. The six soldiers who were arrested were repentant the next morning, and asked pardon, but it has not yet transpired whether their prayer has been granted. The leniency with which offences against military discipline are punished by the authorities is a blot on the administration, as nothing will keep within bounds the insubordinate spirit of a Portuguese sepoy unless exemplary punishment be dealt out.

The cost of a new palace for the residnce of His Excellency the Governor-General, which is to be erected on the top of the hill Conceiçao, has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. The work will be commenced without delay.

The death of Senhor Thomas Julio Noronha da Silva Correa has taken place in Pangim. He occupied the post of Administrator of Sanguem, and is credited with having introduced many improvements into this province, as also into those of Pernem and Ponda, which he administered successively. For some time he was judge at Diu.

The Baron of Pernem has established nine dowries of Rs. 50 each to be given to poor orphan girls on the occasion of their marriage, and ten marriage gifts of Rs. 10 each to be paid to Hindu orphan girls of the province of Pernem. This is done to commemorate the wedding of the Crown Prince of Portugal.

Senhor Jose Maria Teixeira Guimaraes, Chief Secretary to the Government, left for Bombay on the 8th instant, to proceed to Lisbon. The *Boletim do Governo*, in permitting Senhor Guimaraes to retire to Portugal, puts on record that he exercised his duty with the "greatest intelligence, devotion, and zeal." By his departure Goa loses an officer who, during the time he has been acting Governor-General, has shown much sympathy with the people, and has done everything in his power to alleviate their suffering and improve their condition. Senhor Francisco Joao Xavier will act for him until the arrival of the new secretary.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 22.

THE outcome of the telegrams from the Government of India to the Resident prior to the invasion of Theebaw's kingdom, asking if any officers of the Berar Commission were willing to go to Upper Burma on promotion, has been the solitary transfer of Mr. E. Lloyd, Inspector of Police, thither as Assistant Superintendent, and he has already left to join his new appointment. The higher appointments in the Berar Police Department have been reorganized, doing away with the different kinds of assistant superintendents at present existing, and classing them into two grades, two on Rs. 400 each, and one on Rs. 300. Mr. E. A. Hobson, who was senior assistant, has, however, left the Department, and he has been appointed Survey and Settlement Officer, Berar, on Rs. 800 per mensem. The duties pertaining to this office is not new to Mr. Hobson, as he belonged to the Survey prior to his absorption in the Police. Mr. Moffat, who had been reduced temporarily to the assistant grade on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police, has been reinstated as District Superintendent. Mr. Y. R. Viccajee, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Amraoti, who is at present on extraordinary leave to Hyderabad, is not expected to return to duty, as he has recently succeeded to his father's extensive estates at Hyderabad. Mr. J. Sewell, probationary assistant, will succeed him most probably.

After a weary waiting, there is at last a rent in the clouds for the Assistant Commissioners of the Province. It will be remembered that strong representations were last year made to Government by most of the assistants, complaining of the hardships they were subjected to on account of the hopeless stagnation of promotion in the ranks. One of the strongest pleas put forward was that they had grown grey in the service, and yet were only assistants with no near prospects of advancement. In a small circumscribed Province like Berar, it cannot be expected that vacancies would be brisk, and the only chances of promotion lie in retirements or deaths. But as it is ill biding for dead men's shoes, retirements are all the more welcomed. Of the six permanent Deputy Commissioners, no less than three intend to retire shortly. Colonel Laughton, Deputy Commissioner, Basim, has already sent in his papers, and he will be succeeded by Mr. H. B. Knowlys, his *locum tenens*. Colonel H. Menzies, now on furlough to Europe, is not expected to return, and Colonel FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner, Wun, it is rumoured, will retire very shortly. This will give promotion all round, and Colonel Grant and Mr. Nicholetts are next on the roster for Deputy Commissionerships. Mr. Nicholetts will proceed on a year's furlough to Europe on being relieved by Colonel Szczepanski, who is expected out in September.

Owners of thatched houses near the Executive Engineer's office are beginning to be apprehensive at the construction of extensive lime kilns in the office compound. Under recent orders, Executive Engineers are to burn their own lime, and supply mortar to their contractors. And this order has necessitated the erection of these kilns. But it is not apparent why they have been erected in such close proximity to dwelling-houses, when a stray spark is sufficient to cause great damage. The houses are situated so near to each other in this part of the station that if one house unfortunately catches fire, the conflagration is sure to spread, and then good-bye to the Sanitary Commissioner's office. It is to be seen if kilns are permissible on sanitary grounds in civil stations. If my memory serves me aright one such kiln was abandoned not long ago at the request of the medical authorities, though it was located far from the station.

Petty robberies are becoming of frequent occurrence in the station. Not long ago a daring thief ran the gauntlet of a large mastiff and a bevy of servants, and eased Mr. Nicholetts of his cash-box. Shortly afterwards an entrance was effected in another official's bungalow, and his box purloined. The police have not as yet been able to trace the perpetrators of these thefts.

Another flood has to be recorded this season. The river Katipurna, which intersects the G. I. P. line near the railway crossing station of that name, situated between Murtizapur and Boregaon, was flooded two mornings ago. It inundated the small village of Kurankhed, which is situated on its banks, and destroyed upwards of 150 houses. It is not known if any property was lost, but it is satisfactory to learn that the inhabitants saved themselves by a timely flight, and not one soul was lost. This is the third flood reported during the week. The rain continues unabated.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE REVENUE REVISION AND ENHANCEMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a very few words in reply to Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar's letter of the 24th instant.

His first statement that "under the present theory the improvements made by the individual count for nothing," has been disproved over and over again, and shown to be erroneous in your columns. It is useless to repeat those refutations. The "theory" does *not* ignore individual fields; but, on the contrary, each individual field is treated exhaustively on its own merits. Further, if individual fields *were* ignored, the improvements would benefit to the full as much as they do on the present system. The enhancement is made on the former rates, and is a *percentage*, not a lump increase. Thus a 50 per cent. increase would give Rs. 1-8 on a rupee field, and Rs. 3 on a two-rupee field. In the interval, between the original imposition of rates and the revision, the poorer fields may have been improved up to the level of the other, but it would still be assessed at only one-half the superior, thus giving the owner the advantage of improvements.

The "second point" is a curious illustration of crude political economy. The above remarks answer part of it, but the statement that "their (the peasants') standard of comfort . . . is generally rising with the general progress of the country," is a strange argument against the raising of the assessment. Surely, the Government's "standard of comfort" may reasonably be expected to rise with it!

"The rates must press generally upon the means of subsistence of the occupants." No one denies this. All rates, large or small, all taxes, all expenses press upon the means of subsistence. The raising of the standard of comfort means a larger *surplus*.

There appears to be some lack of agreement among the critics of the Survey Department. One says that the people can't pay even the cost of cultivation, and Mr. Javerilal tells us that the standard of comfort is rising. The former would seem to suggest that Government ought to pay the people to cultivate at all; while if the latter (Mr. Javerilal's admission) means anything, it is one of the best arguments in favour of enhancement that could be offered, for it means that the profits from land are greater than before. In these the Government has a right to share, and would certainly share, if it adopted the much-praised crop system, or any other.—Yours, &c.,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Designs, estimates, and plans have been settled and prize money paid. This all is now thought of being thrown to the winds at the expense of the tax-payer, and for the comfort and pleasure of our Municipal gods. New designs, estimates, and plans will be required, and that certainly means more money. Could not that be better applied in meeting other requirements conducive to the health of the taxpayer? Let the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer come to Mahim some morning, and I will show them what is wanted.—Yours, &c.,

A MAHIMWALLA.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

517-85—Little S F and N—Ann Reid vs John Reid.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1886, and in the matter of the trustees for the Debenture Holders of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company—Winter and B—for Petitioners.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon. F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

225-85—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs. Pestonji Nowroji Banaji.

247-86—Nanu and H—Abdoolhoosein Adambhoy and others vs. Jewanjee Tyabjee and others.

248-86—Ardesir, H and D—Eduljee Nowrojee Mehta and others vs The Nawab of Baila, S and W Co—Bicknell and K.

263-86—Little S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs. Shaik Moosa bin Abdool Latiff and others.

264-86—Little S F and N—Lukhmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Moosa bin Abdool Latiff and others.

272-86—Payne G and S—Goma Petta and others vs Yeshwantrao Bhaskerji.

282-86—Jefferson, B and D—Ludhabhai Ebrahimbhai vs Labai and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

Long Causes.

94-86—Mirza H K—Khudija Beebee vs Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.

99-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soortee vs Perozbai—H Bicknell and R.

107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas—Little, S, F and N and Jefferson, B and D.

For Settlement.

154-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Ludhabhai Ebrahim vs Bai Hurkore and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surajram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

44-85—Macfarlane and E—Ragowji Mohundas and another vs Aderji Dorabji Gaswala and another—Pestonji and R—Part heard.

306-84—Shamrao P—Jadeji Futehsingji and another vs Heerji Hunsraj—J C Cama.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakoredas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie L and O.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba In.	cts.
Previously registered	75	57	80	85	77	2	78	52
July 25, Sunday	.....		.....		.....		0	66
" 26, Monday	0	0	0	4	0	0	......	
Total	75	57	80	89	77	2	79	18
Corresponding date last year	29	25	29	24	27	15	25	65

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
July 26, up to 10 a.m.	0	2
Previously registered	81	90
Total	81	92

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(July 26, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·539	83·0	WSW	36	0·00
Surat	·723	82·6	WSW	Fresh	0·05
Bombay	·795	81·6	W	16	0·11
Rutnagherry	·824	82·8	W	8	2·00
Mormugao	·818	79·0	NW	4	0·99
Karwar	·847	78·1	N	Mod.	0·98
Mangalore	·876	75·5	SSE	6	1·06
Calicut	·883	75·6	Calm	..	0·11
Cochin	·900	81·5	WSW	Mod	·02
Masulipatam	·713	86·8	NW	12	[illegible]
Madras	·804	85·3	W	5	0·00
Negapatam	·812	87·3	SW	4	0·09

PRESENTATIONS TO BISHOP MEURIN.

TO-DAY Bishop Meurin for the second time proceeds to Rome in answer to a summons from his Holiness the Pope, on this occasion for the purpose of giving the benefit of his long experience in deeply earnest work extending over more than a quarter of a century in the Bombay Vicariate, in the consideration of matters affecting its welfare. The announcement of the Bishop's departure was made known on Sunday in the churches of the city, and the same day he was made the recipient of a purse containing Rs. 850 from the several confraternities. This was the forerunner of other expressions of affection and reverence. Throughout yesterday his Lordship was occupied in receiving deputations of visitors from the numerous parishes in the outlying districts of Bombay and of the island of Salsette. The majority were native Christians, and among them were a number of the Koli fishermen. A constant stream of visitors was flowing towards Meadow Street from early in the day, and in the evening a large assembly gathered in the school-room to present Bishop Meurin with a combined address from the Cathedral Parish and the several parishes of Bombay, and a second address from the Catholics of the Vicariate. The first of these, which was read by Mr. J. F. Pereira, on his Lordship having taken his seat, ran as follows:—

To the Rt. Rev. Dr. LEO MEURIN, S. J., Bishop, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay.

My Lord,—On Sunday last a Pastoral from your Lordship was read out in the several Churches in Bombay, announcing that your Lordship had been summoned to Rome by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. for the purpose of being consulted on certain important matters affecting the welfare of this Apostolic Vicariate.

This announcement, my Lord, filled us on the one hand with joy, because of this fresh proof given by His Holiness of his confidence in your counsels; on the other hand, my Lord, your departure so suddenly from our midst naturally causes us some pain, for to us it is a source of much regret to be deprived, even for a time, of the encouraging presence of a Prelate so justly and universally revered as a distinguished luminary of the Indian Church—of a Prelate for whom we have invariably cherished sentiments of the highest regard, esteem, and reverence, and whom we frequently approach with love and confidence, as dutiful children to a father, for counsel in matters connected with the several works of charity, &c., which have been founded in Bombay through your Lordship's untiring exertions since your arrival in this country, nearly 28 years ago.

We are well aware, my Lord, that whatever we might urge regarding your Lordship is trifling when compared with the merits of a Pastor who has deserved so well of his flock. Your works, my Lord, afford the best testimony to your zeal and speak much louder and more effectively than any words of ours; but we have an inward conviction, my Lord, that there are but few Bishops, if any, who have done more than your Lordship for the honour and glory of God; for the exaltation of the Catholic religion and the spread of Catholic principles; for the education of youth; for the relief of the poor; in a word, for the progress and welfare, both spiritual and temporal, of the flock committed to your paternal care and solicitude.

We beg to be permitted to illustrate our meaning.

Commencing with educational work, it gives us sincere pleasure and satisfaction to remark that the beginnings made in this direction by your Lordship's predecessors, Bishop Hartmann, O. C., Bishop Canoz, S. J., and Bishop Steins, S. J., have received a considerable impulse at your Lordship's hands. Thus under your Lordship's fostering care, the St. Mary's Institution, originally a school of primary education, has developed into a High School, affiliated to the Bombay University; the St. Xavier's College, which was erected by your Lordship, has become a college of the first rank; day-schools for boys have been established at Poona and Karrachee, and parish schools have been called into existence in different parishes in Bombay, Salsette, the Deccan and in Sind. A great stimulus has likewise been imparted by your Lordship to female education, as is evidenced by the several Convents and Convent schools which, under your Lordship's auspices, have at different periods been opened by the Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary and the Daughters of the Cross in the Fort, and at Byculla, Parell, Salvacao, Bandora, Poona and Kurrachee. Orphanages for children of both sexes have also been founded, viz., one at Byculla for the sons, and one at Poona for the daughters of Catholic soldiers, and two at Bandora for Native Christian children of both sexes.

Speaking of benevolent institutions founded by your Lordship, we cannot omit mention of the Home for Foundlings at Mount Road, or of the Home for poor European widows, which is attached to the Convent of Jesus and Mary at Byculla. But the first and grandest work instituted by your Lordship, soon after your arrival in India, was the charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul which, founded in Bombay in 1862, has rapidly spread throughout this Vicariate and even into others, reckoning to-day no less than 420 effective members distributed between 33 Conferences and three Committees for Special works, all united under a Central Council whose head-quarters is at Bombay. This Society, blessed by Divine Providence, has, under your Lordship's vigilant eye and guiding hand, achieved no small results, for it has been the fruitful mother of the St. Vincent's Home for the infirm and crippled, the Catholic Burial Society, the Catholic Temperance Society, the Bombay Provident Association with its connected Family Trust Bank, the St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb Boys—the first of its kind in India, nay, in the whole of the East—the Ladies' Association of St. Isabel for the special relief of the female poor, the Leper Asyla for both sexes at Belgaum, and the Allbless Leper Home for male lepers at Trombay.

Of your Lordship's exertions also in the interests of religion, we cannot speak too highly. Such is your Lordship's zeal for the salvation of souls, that many of us here present, who have had the happiness of being more intimately connected with your Lordship by one tie or another, can bear ample testimony to the many heroic acts of humility, forbearance, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty practised by your Lordship in Salsette, soon after your arrival in this country, which enabled you to bear up with many insults, and, in one instance, even to brave death in the discharge of priestly offices. When spoken to about the dangers to which your zeal frequently exposed you, your Lordship's reply invariably was that like the noble founder of your Order, you were quite prepared, if occasion required, to sarrifice even your life on the altar of duty for the greater honour and glory of God and the salvation of souls. About 13 years ago, your Lordship introduced into the Churches in this Vicariate, the "XIII. hours' Adoration of the Most Blessed Sacrament," a devotion which has been enriched by His Holiness, our gloriously reigning Pope, with a plenary indulgence applicable not only to the Bombay Mission, but to all others which have followed the good example of Bombay. The Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin for the different states of life have received a powerful impulse under your Lordship's paternal solicitude, and to-day we have Sodalities not only in our schools, but also in several parishes throughout the Vicariate. The Retreats given annually to the native clergy and to the laity of both sexes have been productive of immense spiritual good. Through your Lordship's efforts, made years ago, a complete reform has been effected in Church music, the old Goanese style in our churches having been superseded by the modern European style in vogue throughout the Catholic world. The Associations of the Holy Childhood, introduced by your Lordship into Schools, have greatly contributed to confirm our children in the Faith, and in the practice of Christian charity. The confraternities established of old in the Bombay Mission have received from your Lordship new rules prescribing, in a practical form, the spiritual duties of the members. Under your Lordship's benign influence, the native clergy have established among them the "Society of the Precious Blood," for the exequies of their defunct confreres and in suffrage for their souls. Last, but not least, is the holy work of the "Apostleship of Prayer" which, since its institution in this Vicariate by your Lordship, has been fast spreading and embraces already several hundreds of Associates. For the propagation of this admirable devotion, your Lordship, in spite of the numerous duties and cares which weigh heavily upon you, by virtue of your exalted office, generously undertook the Superior Directorship not only for the Bombay Mission but for the whole of India, Ceylon and Burmah, and, moreover, started the "Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart," a monthly paper of the Association, which your Lordship has edited since its commencement, and still continues to edit with most praiseworthy zeal.

Whilst referring to your Lordship's exertions in the sacred cause of Religion, we cannot omit making mention of the work of evangelization which is quietly and unostentatiously proceeding among the pagans at Ahmednagar, where, at great sacrifice, your Lordship has established a parish and a school for children. The large number of children and grown-up persons who daily assist at Mass, praying and singing in the Marathi language, is a fair indication that, in the course of time, the Ahmednagar Mission will be in a flourishing condition.

In the Canarese District, your Lordship established several chapels, where the pagans of that country are being gradually converted. For the continuation of that promising work, your Lordship founded a branch of your Seminary in Mangalore, where some Canarese-speaking seminarists are studying theology.

We cannot also lose sight of the Catholic Debating Club started by your Lordship in Bombay long before your elevation to the Episcopal dignity, for the defence of Catholic doctrines and ceremonies against

the attacks—then rather frequent—of non-Catholics and the Press. This club, no longer in existence, admirably served its purpose, inasmuch as it not only brought about a profound respect for the Catholic religion on the part of those who were outside the pale of the Church, but had the salutary effect of dispelling from the minds even of the Catholic youth of the time many erroneous notions concerning Catholic belief—notions which had been imbibed under the influence of sectarian teaching.

Besides editing the "Pastoral Gazette" and the "Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart," to which we have already referred, your Lordship has written and published a catechism in the Marathi language and several pamphlets, controversial as otherwise, in English, one of which, viz., that entitled "Zoroaster and Christ" has won for your Lordship amongst our fellow-citizens, the Parsees, the high reputation of being the best theologian on the Zoroastrian religion.

For the printing of the several papers and pamphlets abovementioned, as well as of school books, your Lordship founded the "Examiner Press," which has indirectly been the means of providing employment for a number of Native Christians as compositors, proof-readers, book-binders, &c.

Another matter to which we would beg to be allowed to refer, is the administration of Church temporalities. This, since your Lordship's consecration as Bishop, has been considerably improved and the funds of the churches increased, in consequence of statutes framed by your Lordship for the purpose. The immoveable property of the Bombay Mission has likewise during your Lordship's administration increased in value by more than a million of rupees, as can be judged by the colleges, churches, chapels and houses which have been built during your Lordship's time.

But this enumeration, my Lord, of your Lordship's labours in the Vicariate, incomplete though it is, would be still more imperfect were we to leave out all mention of the grand project conceived by your Lordship of accumulating a fund of 25 lakhs which, as we are aware, is being formed from the following sources:—

1.—Collections made in all churches and chapels throughout the Vicariate, and 2, Annual contributions made by the Fabrica and Confraternities attached to the Cathedral and to the Church of N. S. do Rozario, and is intended for the following objects, viz.:—

(a) The building of a magnificent Cathedral and houses for the residence of the Bishop, the Cathedral Clergy, and the Clerical Seminary.

(b) The provision and conservancy of furniture and utensils required for Divine Service in the Cathedral, as well also for the maintenance of the Bishop, the Cathedral Clergy, and the Seminarists, and

(c) The succour of the poor of the Bombay Vicariate, especially those belonging to the Cathedral parish.

The foregoing, my Lord, are the reasons which render your departure, even temporarily, from our midst so very distasteful to us. The immense good your Lordship has effected in this Vicariate, both before and since your elevation to the Episcopate, coupled with your profound erudition and affability and other rare qualities of mind and heart which adorn your person, constitute the ready explanation of the univeral esteem, reverence and love in which your Lordship is held by one and all of your flock. But as obedient and faithful children of Our Holy Father, the gloriously reigning Pope Leo XIII., to whom in the person of St. Peter the direction and government of the Church on Earth has been committed by Christ, we are obliged to consent to any sacrifice of our personal feelings where the best interests of the Church may be considered to be involved. It is this consideration alone, my Lord, that enables us to bear your absence from our midst which, we sincerely hope, will not be prolonged, as according to our impression, the several works recently initiated by your Lordship, and especially the holy work of evangelization, must suffer if your Lordship be absent for any length of time.

However, we cannot allow your Lordship to leave India without bidding your Lordship a hearty farewell, and wishing you a safe and pleasant voyage both to and from the Eternal City,

We have one request which your Lordship will kindly permit us to make, and that is, that on your arrival in Rome, you will take an early opportunity to assure the Holy Father of our devoted attachment to the Holy See, and of our homage, veneration and filial submission to His Holiness, and to invoke His Holiness' blessing upon our numerous works, upon ourselves and our families.

In conclusion, we solicit your Lordship's blessing, and with sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, we beg to subscribe ourselves, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful children.

This recital of the good work accomplished by the Bishop during his life in India was supplemented by the second address, which was read by Mr. T Duncan, Barrister-at-Law, and may be taken as the expression of the feeling of the Catholics of the Mofussil:—

My Lord,—For the second time within the term of your Lordship's administration of the Bombay Vicariate, it is the duty of your flock to congratulate you upon the great honour which the Head of our Holy Church has bestowed upon you in summoning you to Rome to confer with him on matters of high religious importance. The first occasion, on which a similar task fell to their lot, occurred about seventeen years ago, on the eve of your setting out to take part in the deliberations of the Vatican Council, the most illustrious assembly of Christian prelates that the world has ever seen. Your Lordship was not then suffered to leave these shores without convincing evidence of the firm hold you had secured upon the esteem and love of the Catholics of Bombay during a period brief in itself, it is true, yet already marked by splendid achievements and rich in promise for the future. Long years have passed since then, bringing with them many changes, and among those of your flock who stand here to-day, your Lordship will miss not a few of the old familiar faces. A new generation has almost entirely replaced your religious associates and spiritual children of earlier days; yet, we venture to assure your Lordship, that the hearts of this assembly beat as warmly, as gratefully, and as loyally as those of our predecessors. If there be any change, it is but an increase of respect and reverence, the result of the further experience we have had of your Lordship's many virtues and eminent fitness for all the varied functions of your exalted office; if there be any difference, it is but the difference between the tribute of respect paid to one of the youngest of Catholic Bishops, almost at the very outset of a hopeful career, and the homage gladly rendered to a distinguished veteran of the Church, whose zeal and ability have been proved, in the face of numerous difficulties and obstacles, by many a triumph in the cause of religion and charity. We have seen those hopes realized which were centred in your Lordship when you had barely passed the threshold of your Episcopate; and we are here to-day to endorse and emphasize that early appreciation of your zeal and merit.

My Lord, we have no fear that we can be led into extravagance of expression while giving sincere utterance to the feelings with which you are regarded by all the Catholics of this wide Vicariate. Exaggerated enlogy, if possible, is unnecessary; for the many visible monuments in every part of this Presidency testify to the conspicuous wisdom, devotedness, and success with which you have administered your diocese. When your Lordship was chosen to preside over the destinies of the Bombay Mission, then still in its infancy, much still remained to be done for the spiritual, moral, and social advancement of Catholics. How you met the responsibilities of the position, and how you contended with difficulties, which were successfully overcome, is well known. From the day on which you entered upon your episcopal duties up to the present time, it has been your unceasing endeavour to remove all the disabilities under which we have laboured. It is not too much to say, that every year has seen some new work completed or some new institution founded for the glory of God or the benefit of suffering humanity. One of the first and most glorious events of your Episcopate was the founding of St. Xavier's College, which has long ranked with the foremost educational establishments of this country. Nor have other educational institutions been neglected. Schools, convents, and orphanages have been founded, or have developed and prospered under your fostering care; so that now and hereafter your name will be called in grateful veneration by thousands as the benefactor to whom they owe the priceless boon of a sound Catholic training. The number of the clergy, regular and secular, has largely increased; while churches and chapels, including some of considerable architectural beauty, have been multiplied, till there is not in the whole of your Vicariate a single station of any importance which has not a suitable edifice for the purposes of Catholic worship or which does not enjoy the regular ministrations of a priest. A pagan mission has been opened in the Ahmednagar district, where many souls have been brought within the true fold and provision made for their spiritual training. Side by side with the works here noticed, there has been a constant growth of Catholic charity. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, established among us by your Lordship, has served to bind all classes of Catholics together in common brotherhood of benevolence and philanthropy, at the same time that it has never ceased to enlarge the scope of its generosity. Numbers have participated in the benefits of this extensive charity, which has at a very recent date elicited universal admiration and sympathy by the establishment of the first school for the Deaf and Dumb and the first Leper Home in the East. A Temperance Society and a host of pious confraternities of men and women have been established to the no small advantage of thousands of the faithful. It is everywhere felt that these happy results have been mainly brought about by your personal influence and example, by your energy and solicitude for the welfare of all who are under your spiritual control. In short, we shall not exceed the bounds of truth, if we say that the history of your Episcopate is practically the history of the Bombay Mission; and, if that record is one of which Catholics may fitly be proud, right well may they be also proud of the prelate whose name is inseparably linked with the progress in which they glory.

Heavy, indeed, is the debt we owe to your Lordship's personal virtues and commanding talents, which have extorted the admiration of many who are strangers to our doctrine, and even of some who are hostile to it. You have often confronted the revilers of our religion, not only with the vigilant zeal of a true shepherd of Christ's flock, but also with the ability of an accomplished scholar, deeply versed in many branches of learning. The profound respect which has been paid to your varied attainments has redounded to the benefit of your spiritual subjects, and materially helped to win for them a degree of consideration which otherwise might not have been accorded to them. Fitted in every way to be the champion and representative of our interests, your Lordship has furthered them by the weight of your own merit, by your ability and tact. The high esteem in which you have ever been held by the Government and by our fellow-subjects of every creed, has secured for us practical assistance of the highest value to Catholic education and charity.

It is our special privilege, to be able to appreciate in your Lordship qualities even more estimable than your rare administrative capacity and intellectual endowments. It is above all as a Bishop that we must know you, and from the depths of our hearts we thank Providence and the Holy See for having so long committed us to your paternal guidance. There is not one among us, whether old or young, rich or poor, that has ever come in contact with your Lordship, who will not bear willing testimony to your untiring zeal, your comprehensive and discriminating charity, your affability and invariable sweetness of disposition, which have endeared you to all classes, no less than your private virtues and conscientious fidelity to your episcopal character have edified them. Never has any work of piety or usefulness been taken in hand which has not been inspired by your Lordship, or which has not received the ready aid of your ungrudging sympathy. Of all the divers elements of which your flock is composed, there is none which has not had practical evidence of your deep interest in its spiritual and temporal well-being.

We gladly avail ourselves, my Lord, of this opportunity to proclaim our devoted attachment and unswerving loyalty to the Holy See, and respectfully request your Lordship to convey to the Sovereign Pontiff, the illustrious Leo XIII., the assurance of the deep and abiding sentiments of affection and veneration which His children of the Bombay Vicariate entertain towards the common Father of the Faithful.

We shall conclude, My Lord, by tendering to you the fullest expression of our love, esteem, and gratitude. We congratulate you on the special honour which you have received from the Successor of St. Peter, while regretting that the occasion will for a time deprive us of your watchful and benevolent control. Our regret is lessened by the hope that your health, impaired by years of self-sacrificing labour, will be restored by the change and rest which you have too long denied yourself. As once before, so now again, the affections and prayers of your flock will follow their revered pastor to the capital of Christendom, devoutly trusting that the result will again be auspicious and favorable to the cause of religion. Craving your Lordship's blessing, we bid you, in the name of the Catholics of the Vicariate, a dutiful farewell, and remain—My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithful children.

Mr. M. R. de Quadros said he thought they could not do better than avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to request their good Bishop to convey to his Holiness their sentiments of filial devotion and unwavering attachment to the Holy See, and to assure his Holiness that whatever he in his great wisdom may decree in the matter of the Catholic Church in India, they the Catholics of Bombay of both jurisdictions would receive with due respect and submission, for he knew what was best for all of them. The speaker sincerely hoped that when they next met there, they should have the pleasure of seeing Dr. Meurin holding such a position in the proposed Catholic hierarchy as his great talent and distinguished qualities especially befitted him for. Before parting, Mr. Quadros begged to propose three cheers for that great and venerable man, who now occupied the chair of St. Peter, Leo XIII. (*Lumen de celo*), and another three cheers for the virtuous preate the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, the future Archbishop of Bombay. (Applause).

Bishop Meurin, who was deeply affected by the warmth of his reception, then spoke as follows:—My dear friends, or rather let me call you my dear children, you have overwhelmed me with the expressions of kindness just now read by the two gentlemen who have in your name presented these addresses. I am overwhelmed because it is hard for me to leave you for a time. My heart is here, and will always remain here. I go and I do not go; I go because I am summoned by our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in obedience to his command, but I do not go because my heart will be here with you my children. How can a father separate from his children? (Applause.) You have overwhelmed me, moreover, with assurances to which I cannot give my full consent. All the progress made during my administration you have laid at my door, and have ascribed to me, and you have forgotten those who have co-operated with me. Why, if I have built St. Xavier's, it is not I who have taught in the College. The building is a material building, but the Fathers who have worked in the College they have done the great good which you have ascribed to me. The Fathers who in St. Mary's have educated the children, the priests who in the different churches have preached and have exhorted you all to more perfection, they have done the work which you all ascribe to me. You are too good in that way. I call upon your justice to say that nearly all, let me say all the praise which you have bestowed upon me is due to those who have co-operated with me. Not only the clergy but you yourselves, the laity, those members who form the society of St. Vincent de Paul, these are my co-operators, and without them I would have been unable to do any thing worth mentioning. Consequently I feel it very difficult to accept all the graceful compliments which you have addressed to me. Let us share in them, let us all take a part as it is due to every one. You say that under my Episcopate the mission of Bombay has grown. It is true, I dare say. It was a baby when I came: it has now grown to be a man. And so it will establish itself as it ought to be established. I have no official communication with regard to what Sir Michael de Quadros has said that I will one day be Archbishop, but I believe that there are negociations going on which will establish a hierarchy, and that the babe grown to be a man will attain to the full rights of its majority, because the Vicariate Apostolic is, so to say, the beginning of an episcopate. When the elements of an episcopate have been growing sufficiently, then it is changed into an episcopate and the regular form of administration, as it is in the Catholic Church and as it is instituted by Jesus Christ our divine Redeemer, takes place. The Vicariate Apostolic is an institution of the Church, but the bishoprics are established by Jesus Christ himself. He has named his apostles to be the teachers all over the world, and of course each apostle and his successor were meant to have their own flocks being pastors. Pastors require their own flocks. When the flock is not gathered, is not yet formed to perfection, the Church establishes a Vicariate Apostolic, but when it has grown up and like a young man attains majority, it is established as a Bishopric. And so I believe it is contemplated to establish here in India the higher hierarchy. There will be archbishops and bishops, each archbishop with bishops under him will form an ecclesiastical province. That is the regular form of the Catholic Government of the church, and as Leo. XIII. has established in England the higher hierarchy instead of the Vicariate Apostolic which was there before, and as in America these large provinces have been established by Pope Pius IX. as well as by Leo XIII., so also India is to have its higher hierarchy. If Bombay becomes an archbishopric it is not because of me, but it is because it is *urbs prima in Indis*. It is the first town in India, it is the town in which the English Government have placed the seat of their Governor. This is the merit of Bombay not my person. Consequently if I am called to be the first archbishop, it will not be on account of my merit, it will be simply an arrangement by the Holy See in consequence of the growth of the Catholic church in India. I am informed that there are many rumours as to my call. I do not know what is the basis for these rumours, and where people got this information from I do not know. I have no information, and I ought to be the first to get that information. (Laughter and applause.) The rumours, too, are so contradictory. If you take them altogether, and write them on paper you can fill the whole page, one contradicting the other. All kinds of rumours are afloat from the very wildest, and I cannot give countenance to a single one of them. All I can tell you is that the Holy Father has written to me that I should come to Rome as he wishes to hear me on some important questions respecting the Apostolic Vicariate of Bombay. Now, make of that what you like. I cannot make more than this. That is all and nothing more, and those who speak about great things or about small things they may answer for themselves. I am not the author of these different rumours, and I cannot countenance them in any way. But as has been said by Sir Michael, we shall all accept with a ready heart whatever the Holy See shall decide with regard to the questions which are agitating the whole of India. (Applause.) I leave the Rev. Father J. Antony Willy with you as pro-Vicar Apostolic. (Renewed applause.) He is no stranger to you. We came out together in the year 1858, so he knows Bombay and its requirements just as well as I. And I have not the slightest doubt that he will carry on the administration better even than I have done. I can only recommend you to be as obedient to him as you have always been me. In conclusion, I must say that nothing was more gratifying than the request which you have made in your two addresses that I should say to the Holy Father how much you are attached to him. This does me good in my heart. It is a consolation which is greater than any other, for I know—and I know for certain—that whosoever clings to St. Peter's successor clings to the Church of Jesus Christ, whosoever venerates in the Pontiff, who is the successor or St Peter, Jesus Christ's Vicar on Earth, he is sure to be in that church which leads men to heaven. Nothing is more consoling than to see how attached you are to our Holy Father, that means attachment to Jesus Christ himself, and therefore I can only pray to God that this filial affection towards the successor of St Peter, towards the head of the one only true church may remain firm, that you may keep it in your hearts to the last breath of your lives, and with this you may be sure, when you come to the gates of Heaven, of which St. Peter holds the key, he will admit you. Now in thanking you must heartily for that expression of your kind wishes, and especially for the prayers you have promised for my voyage, I most gladly bestow upon you the blessing which you have asked.

His Lordship having given the benediction, the assembly dispersed, though Bishop Meurin had still to take a personal farewell of hundred's who pressed towards him for this purpose.

We are asked to state that his Lordships departure will take place this afternoon from the Custom's Bunder at 3-30.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The half-yearly meeting of the working Committee was held on Wednesday, the 21st. The fund still stands at one lakh invested in 4 per cent. Government Paper. The Committee decided to invest another Rs. 1,500 out of the balance in hand.

Appended is a Statement of Accounts for the six months ending 30th June 1886:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January Bank Balance	2,677	2	3			
Interest received on 1 lakh Government Paper for 6 months	2,000	0	0			
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Subscription for 5 months	125	0	0			
G. I. P. Railway, Subscription for 6 months	300	0	0			
Rajputana and Malwa Railway, Subscription for 6 months	150	0	0			
Proceeds of Amateur Theatricals	40	0	0			
Proceeds of Collection Boxes at the E. G. Hospital	40	1	10			
Donation from the Austro-Hungarian Consulate	100	0	0			
Amount available for expenditure				5,432	4	1
Amount of expenditure authorized by Committee				2,411	8	8
Leaving Balance in hand				3,020	11	5
Assets.						
Balance at Bank of Bombay June 30th	2,990	2	11			
Due by Hospital	30	8	6			
				3,020	11	5

Particulars of Disbursements.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nursing Grant	1,200	0	0
Relief to Patients and their families, given under Rules on their discharge from Hospital, travelling expenses, Food, &c., &c., each case having been duly investigated	312	3	0
Medicines	220	12	0
Cover for Harmonium	8	0	0
Musquito Curtains	351	8	6
Screens and Tables for use of Patients	86	0	0
Subscription to *Bombay Gazette*	36	0	0
Mr. Coulson for keeping accounts	30	0	0
Sepoys' Wages	54	0	0
Printing	5	0	0
Stamps	1	2	0
Telephone Subscription	50	0	0
Income tax on Government Paper	51	13	2
Commission for Collecting Interest	5	2	0
	2,411	8	8

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary, E. G. H. Endowment Fund.

COL. WHITE, R.E.,
Chairman,

July 15, 1886.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

REVENUE REVISION AND ENHANCEMENT.

The *Mahratta*, in commenting on the introduction of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, says:—In his Financial Statement for the year 1884-85, Sir Auckland Colvin says:—"*First*, that all improvements made by landlords or tenants, shall be exempted from assessment; *secondly*, that no re-classification or re-valuation of the soil shall be allowed in any case in which the soil has once been properly classed and valued; *thirdly*, that the existing assessment shall be taken as the basis of revision, and shall be liable to alteration only on two or three carefully defined grounds." It will thus be clearly seen that the second and the third principle remain unembodied in the statute book. The Hon'ble mover of the Bill, Mr. Peile, in his long but important speech on the occasion of introducing the Bill into the Council, has made an unsuccessful attempt at proving that there is no necessity of making special provisions touching upon the second and the third principle, alluded to above in the Amendment Act, inasmuch as the revisions in this Presidency have always been made on these lines. As the responsible Member of Government in charge of the Revenue Department, the Hon'ble member was bound to say what he has said; for, without vitiating what has been done and without stultifying his predecessors in office, Mr. Peile could not have placed before the Council such evidence as would have convinced the Council of the necessity of amending the Land Revenue Code in the other respects. Mr. Peile had to be loyal to his office, and we cannot find fault with him for having done so. But we are, on the contrary, inclined to thank the Hon'ble Member for the very clear manner in which he has thrown out hints for the benefit of the non-official members—hints which they may well take up and ask the Council to enlarge the scope of the Bill, so as to place the question on a satisfactory basis, if the enlarged Bill cannot be so framed as to afford a final solution. We extremely regret to find that the Hon'ble Member, who has charge of the Bill, has not thought it necessary to enlarge the scope of the Bill and embody in it the new principles which the Government of India has enunciated and which the Government of Bombay has accepted. It has been proved that half and half measures have failed to place the Bombay Revenue system on a satisfactory footing, and the Bill, as it stands, fails to meet the requirements of the case. The amendment in its present form will do us no good at all, and that the chances of there being arbitrary enhancements of revenue remain the same if at all they are not increased. The policy of fixing the scale of assessments on the value of land and the profits of agriculture will fail as the policy of fixing assessments according to the fruit-bearing capacity of soil has failed, and the problem will be as difficult of solution ten years hence as it was twenty years ago.

THE PANJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Viceroy is pleased to notify the transfer of the Panjab Frontier Force, the administration of which has hitherto been vested in the Government of the Panjab, to the command of the Commander-in-Chief in India. In doing so His Excellency is authorized to express the high sense entertained by the Queen-Empress of the loyal and brilliant services which, under the Government of the Province, the Panjab Frontier Force has invariably rendered to the State from the earliest period of its creation. The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the admirable manner in which the force has for so many years been administered by the Punjab Government, and of the wise and well directed measures taken by Sir Charles Aitchison and his distinguished predecessors to promote and maintain its efficiency.

The transfer, will take effect from the 1st of August, and the Viceroy is confident that all ranks of the force, British and Native, will, under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, spare no efforts to worthily uphold the noble traditions of loyalty, discipline, and bravery, which have been handed down to them, and to maintain unimpaired the *esprit de corps*, efficiency, and soldierly qualities, which have gained for the Panjab Frontier Force honour and distinction both in cantonments and in the field, and have raised this fine body of troops to the distinguished position of a fighting force second to none in the army. In arranging the details of this change, it is added, the political exigencies of the frontier have been kept prominently in view. Every effort will be made to interfere as little as possible with the present system of frontier administration. The local and distinctive character of the force will be preserved.

It will not be distributed in other commands; and, subject to any special exigencies of the service, its duties will not be made interchangeable with those of the other regiments of the Bengal Army. The existing privileges and institutions of the force will remain in force. The grant of ninety days' leave at certain stations will be enjoyed by the British officers of the force, and the leave rules of the native ranks will be continued. The power of dismissing soldiers and of reducing non-commissioned officers now exercised by the Brigadier-General commanding will continue. The connexion between the Frontier Force and the civil officers of the border districts and the Frontier Militia will remain intact.

MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 10th to the 16th instant 2 Europeans 2 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 255 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 319 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 2 6. The deaths are thus classified, viz. 2 from measles, 86 from fever, 42 from dysentery, 22 from diarrhoea, and 167 from other diseases The death-rate in the week under notice was 41·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·9 per 1,000 per annum.

RUSSIANS AND ENGLISH IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Lahore paper translates the following article in the *Novoe Vremya* of the 7th of June:—Can the English close the Oxus to us? The following lines, extracted from the *Svet* are of interest, as that newspaper is an authority on Central Asian affairs, having a good correspondent on the spot.

"Once on the Oxus, on which we have not succeeded yet in launching any kind of steamer, the English will not be prevented by any expense or difficulty from transporting warships, gun-boats and torpedoes to the shores of the great river, and we have not begun to realise how the Oxus will thus be closed to us, and our communications by the Trans-Caspian Railway through Bokhara, with Turkestan, interrupted. This is too serious a matter for Russia to take up, too pregnant with pernicious consequences!"

"Leaving aside the question of whether it would be possible to transport such unwidely loads as, river war-boats by the shortest road from India, *i. e.*, over a succession of difficult mountain ranges, we will say a few words about the Oxus which they can "close" to us and thus sever our communications with Bokhara and Turkestan. Up to date there has been no regular steam navigation on the Oxus; but it has been frequently surveyed for navigation. There have been some attempts to steam up the river on the steamers of the defunct Aral Flotilla, and a similar attempt was made so recently as last year. The leaders of these undertakings such as Zuboo, Brukho, &c., endured many risks; and the dangers experienced go to show that the navigation becomes more difficult as the river is ascended, in consequence of the swiftness of the current, and the capriciousness of the channel, which is very shallow in parts. But sailing boats can ply as far as Khwaja Saleh or Kilif, which lie near where the river takes a bend from west to north-west, and where our Turcoman frontier joins Afghanistan and Bokhara. Beyond this angle, to the confluence of the Wakshand Penjde, which form the Oxus *i.e.*, 165 versts higher up, although navigation has not been proved altogether impossible, it is acknowledged to be very doubtful. Consequently the entire navigable portion, commencing from Khwaja Saleh, lies either immediately in Russian territory, or between that and Bokhara, with which country a treaty exists guaranteeing to Russia the right of river navigation. Thus only a small portion (over which navigation is more than doubtful) of the great Central Asian waterway, lies between Bokhara and Afghanistan. The source of the Amu Darya (Oxus)—that is, the river Penjde—is not navigable. Meanwhile, even if the English *could* establish themselves on its banks, it could only be on the northern border of Afghanistan, where, as we have already shown, navigation is probably not possible. We will, however, take the worst possible phase and suppose that not only have the English established themselves here, but that steam navigation is even possible. It will be asked, 'who will permit them to navigate a river which is the common property at least of our Bokharan and English Afghanistan?' Admit even further, *viz.*, that they have navigated the upper course of the Oxus, which flows for 1,300 versts (850 miles) through Russian limits and is navigable, should we run away on their appearance? This shows that we have nothing to fear. There are still less grounds for anxiety regard ing the communications of the Trans-Caspian Railway with Bokhara and Turkestan. This line strikes the Oxus at Chardjui, about 200 miles below Khwaja Saleh. The English will have to travel a long stretch of hostile water before they can strike at our communications along the Oxus."

"In a word, however, the question is looked at, we need not yet be anxious about our hold on the Oxus. The English would find it easier to divert its channel into the Indian Ocean, than to close its course to us. On the other hand, at their first attempt to bring warboats and torpedoes to ply on the river, we should not find it difficult to close the Oxus to them."

The following article from the *Novoe Vremya* of the 3rd June, forms a very good accompaniment to the above. It is entitled "North-Eastern Afghanistan." (Badakhshan, Shignan, Wakhan):—

"Lately there have been rumours of the English having appeared in Badakshan, and we think a political review of this portion of Afghanistan will not be without interest to our readers. Russian Turkestan immediately adjoins Afghanistan only between Persia and the Oxus, where we acquired South-West Turcomania last year. This tract apparently now plays for us the role of an advanced 'place diarmes.' From it runs the main caravan route to Herat, Sabzawar, Farrah, Kandahar, Quetta, and thence to the north-west provinces of Hindustan. In this region, military connoisseurs believe must take place our collision with the Afghans or English if political misunderstandings arise. The northern border of Afghanistan, from west to east comprises a whole list of formerly independent Khanates (Andkhui, Balkh, Khulm, Kunduz, Badakshan), which formerly belonged to ancient Bactria, but now one after another have been subjugated by the Afghan Amir Badakshan is in the north-east corner of Afghanistan and is separated from the Pamir mountain plateau by the Begships of Shignan and Wakhan. These mountain tracts lie in elevated valleys along the Ab-i-Panja and its affluents the Murghab, Shah Dara, Wakhan Dara, etc. The population of neither exceeds 35,000, and is poor and semi-nomad. They are better disposed towards the Russians than towards the English. The most important settlements are Bar Panja, and Kala Panja, held by inconsiderable Afghan garrisons. The lines of communications are very difficult.

In 1873, while Sher Ali was Amir, Prince Gortchakoff, in the name of the Russian Government, acknowledged the right of Afghanistan to Badakshan and Wakhan. During the disturbances succeeding the death of Sher Ali, this right was purely nominal. In 1879, Abdul Rahman appeared at Fizabad and establishing himself there, in the following year took Kunduz and Rustak. Shignan and Wakhan were added more recently. Badkshan, as regards south-east Bokhara, plays the same role that south-west Turcomania does to Herat. Consequently, in Faizabad, the chief town 8,000 troops are concentrated.

The main road through Mazar-i-Sharif, Tashkurghan, Kunduz, Rustak, Faizabad and Bar Panja runs almost parallel to the middle course of the Oxus (about 330 miles). From each of these places roads lead north to crossing places on the river, Patta-Hissar, Ai-Bodj, Hazrat Imam, Chai-Kala, Kala Kumbh, &c., from 52 to 100 miles long. The best according to travellers are the crossings above, the confluence of the Wahab and Ab-i-Panja-that is those lying on the roads from Kunduz, Rustak, and Faizaba d. It is evident from history, that Asiatic conquerors move on north-west-India, either by Herat, or from Samarkand, through Badakshan. Thus, Uguz Khan the Mongol (9th century) who conquered Kashmir, took the latter route. To reach Badakshan from India, it is necessary first to traverse south Afghanistan, and then to cross the Hindu Kush ridge. There are, indeed, many Passes over the latter, the Bamian being the principal, the Chitral Pass next; but all are difficult. The Chitral Pass starts from Jellalabad in a north-easterly direction along the Kumar stream, and then crosses the Hindu Kush to Badakshan. It is one of the shortest routes from India to Bokhara, and might be used by a flying column in the event of war.

MISSION WORK AT ADEN.

There has been a desire for some time past on the part of several of our Mission Societies, and others, that Mission work of some sort should be taken up at Aden, the only spot in all Arabia where the Anglo-Catholic Church is represented. Indeed, the year past some effort has been made in this direction, notably by the late Rev. Dr. Badger, formerly a Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, and by the Rev. C. Kirk, another of our Chaplains. These yearnings after establishing a Mission in Arabia have resulted in the commencement of work by two distinct agencies. Briefly stated, the case at present seems to stand thus: The Church Missionary Society have sent a Medical Mission, under the supervision of Dr. and Mrs. Harpur, to Aden, where they arrived early in April. This was a tentative movement prior to sending out, if means and opportunity permitted, an ordained Missionary, as soon as possible—the Society's intentions as regards Aden having been publicly stated for about a year previously. Meanwhile, the Hon. Keith Falconer had come out to Aden and commenced Mission work (we believe we are correct in saying at his own account) among the Arabs and Jews, making at the early part of 1886 a handsome offer to the Free Kirk of Scotland, if they would send out a Surgeon to work the Mission with him, and returned to England in March, to make further arrangements. Dr. and Mrs. Harpur arrived at Aden from Cairo, where they have been staying for some time previous to learn Arabic, early in April. Thus it will be seen that, theoretically and by intention the C. M. S. was first in the field, while practically, Mission work had been commenced by the Hon. Keith Falconer. It is much to be wished that some amicable arrangement should be come to as there is not, in our opinion, room for two Missions in this part of Arabia. Whichever party takes up the work, it would appear that it must be carried on not at Aden, but at Sheik Osman (or if possible still further inland), about 13 miles distant, from whence communication can be held with the interior by means of those who bring in our supplies from the surrounding country; Sheik Osman being in every way more suitable for a Medical Mission than Aden, where undoubtedly there is no field for such a Mission. The path for the withdrawal of one party is much smoothed by the opening there now is, as we believe, for the development of a Mission on the African side of the Gulf of Aden among the Somali tribes, though Berbera and Jeilah, and the Somalis having no written language of their own, there is the more necessity for, and the greater incentive for, the work to be taken up by a thorough scholar combining such an intense Missionary zeal as the Hon. Keith Falconer has already so largely exhibited. The only attempt as yet made to put the Somali language into form has been the grammar brought out by our able First Assistant Political Resident Major Hunter, C.B. C.S.I.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

LADIES FASHIONS.

The following passages are from a review of the Paris fashions in *Le Mouiteur de la Mode*:—Now that the summer is fairly advanced there is no doub that blue is *the* colour of the season. Mauves of all kinds were preferred in the spring, but as it is less becoming to the complexion, a clue can be found as to its rapid decline in popularity. Plain blue woollens and foulards are worn, or they are chequered with white, and a vast number of blue washing dresses are in use, made up with superb embroidery skirts worked in blue and white cotton. Any blue is fashionable, from the palest sky-blue to navy; but among the darker shades slate-blue is the favourite, and green-blues are less in vogue. Pink is scarcely seen at all; but white dresses abound, especially in washing materials, and all shades of cream and citron. The favourite washing material is alfa, a kind of fine batiste, openwork, and embroidered with small flowers in all shades. Superb skirts of embroidery are employed for washing dresses, the work being executed on the material, which is used for the whole toilette, in cottons of one or two colours. A blue dress will be embroidered with blue and white, a navy dress in red and white, and ecru dress in brown and white, or white alone. Entirely white dresses have splendid skirts and plastrons of rich Madeira embroidery worked on white lawn, cambric, or Indian muslin. Fouiard is the principal materials of the season. It even can be placed above etamine and lace in the estimate of elegantes, fashionable as these two materials are. Foulard toilettes are simple in style, and can be worn on all occasions. A foulard costume is a beautiful pansy-colour, threaded with white chequering lines. The skirt is pleated at the waist, the pleats being secured half-way down where they end in a band of gauging about which a ribbon band is draped; below the material forms a full flounce. The tunic is cut up on the left and is filled in with two box-pleats, over which flow the long ends and loops of a bow; on the right the tablier forms a square end reaching the edge of the skirt. The corsage is full, the fulness forming a drapery about a pleated plastron of plain pansy foulard. A full flounce of the chequered material forms added basques. The collar and parements are of the plain foulard. An eccentric material in use for race toilettes is a thick but cool woollen navy-blue or slate-green figured with velvet horses heads, the name of which is in silver threads. The style is a long draped skirt and an open Breton casaque.

The fashionable dress, prominent above all others, is the Byzantine toilette, made of etamine striped with navy blue, grenat, black, or olive-green plush, the etamine, of the same or another paler colour, being printed with Oriental designs of many shades in mosaic style. The draped skirt, mounted on silk, has the stripes horizontal in front; the black falls straight and full. The corsage of plain etamine has a pastron of the Pekin material outlined with passementeric pendants. Bulgarian embroideries are largely used for handsome toilettes, those beautiful spangled embroideries worked with silks of all colours mingled with spangles on etamine, the embroidery being so close that none of the ground is visible. Full sleeves are frequently gauged or pleated into a band of embroidery by way of wrist-band. Red toilettes are now and again seen, and they will be very fashionable at the seaside. Poppy-coloured surah is the favourite material, trimmed with Bulgarian embroidery on ecru etamine. Black lace toilettes are worn for driving and grand promenades, but they must be elaborately trimmed with jet. In some cases the jet trimming consists of large cut beads placed as closely together as the minute steel pieces composing scale armour.

Coraline chapeaux are extremely elegant; they are made of coral brought from the Bahama Islands which resembles a fine filagree of pith rather than coral. The usual shade is a kind of straw-colour dashed with a green or brown tinge. They are usually in the casque shape, close-fitting, with an open ridge running at the top from front to back, from which rises a cloud of tulle or a wreath of flowers. Many are edged all round with flowers, but they are also made with bouillonne brims of velvet in all the new shades. The strings are usually of tulle, but they can be of velvet to match the brim. Coraline chapeaux are unlined, and, being very light, are delightful to wear in hot weather. The newest chapeaux, next to those of coraline and Bahama straw, are of tulle or crepe in any colour; occasionally the brim is of bouillonne velvet. Fancy French straws abound, of all designs and colours, especially for hats which are charming in shape, with wide brim looped high on the left. They are trimmed with ribbon bows and flowers. Capotes are of open-work lace straw, frequently veiled with point d'esprit tulle, and charmingly trimmed with drooping flowers like fuchsias, laburnum, acacia, lilac, &c. A new tulle has appeared for the purpose of veiling straw chapeaux, called *tulle russe*, a very soft, light, hair network. Great art is necessary to drape such chapeaux well, and to place on the trimmings without crushing them. Bahama straw hats are very beautiful, for the material is light, of delicate colouring, and artistically plaited, while the shapes are beautiful and extremely becoming and stylish.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

A good deal may be learned about Dr. Wendell Holmes from an interesting paper in the July number of *Longman's Magazine* by Mr. R. E. Prothero. Apparently the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is on the side of the classes. "He allows full credit to the man who is whittled into shape by his own jack-knife; but, other things being equal, prefers the possessor of family portraits to the owner of the 25 cent. daguerreotype. Then "it took many years for Garrison to convince him of the social claims of the negro. He loves horses, saw Plenipotentiary win the Derby in 1834, and witnessed the victory of Ormonde in 1886. He is a good pedestrian, too, an oarsman, and a boxer. "Aristocrat, athlete, conservative, insisting on the importance of neat dress and good manners, excelling in the patrician talent of *vers de societe*, and preferring the straightbacked metre of Dryden and Pope to the nimbler measures of modern verse, he seems to belong rather to the old than the new world. According to his own confession of theological faith, he "believes more than some and less than others; and likes those who believe more than he does better than those who believe less. In this connection it may be remembered that Dr. Holmes wrote "Elsie Venner" and "The Guardian Angel" to illustrate the limits set to human responsibility by inherited tendencies. He "compares the body in which we traverse the isthmus of life not to a private carriage, but to a public omnibus filled inside and out with our ancestors."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Etna, 1,477 tons, Captain H. Brorsen, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The s. s. Cuba, 1,372 tons, Captain C. W. Hoseason, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr. J.M. Beck as a passenger.

The s. s. Knight of St George, 1,972 tons, Captain J. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Naples, Torre-del-Annunziata and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Anglo-Indian, 1,370 tons, Captain J. H. Franks, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Birkenhead (1st May), with a cargo of rice from Persian Gulf.

The Rubattino Co's s. s. Birmania, 1,562 tons, Captain M Saporits, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Genoa (10th July), with a general cargo and Mrs. Pope and 4 deck passengers.

The s. s. Regal, 1,636 tons, captain J A Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Liverpool (23rd June), with a cargo of 2,633 tons, coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Lioness, 512 tons, Captain W H Robinson arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Mauritius (6th July), with a cargo of sugar and 17 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to H Jacob Purtha.

The ship Sierra Madrona, 1,429 tons, Captain J Scott, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Penarth (12th April), with a cargo of 2,030 tons coal and with Mrs. Scott and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. E Bates & Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Kurrachee (22nd July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Branson, Mr C Milne, Revd Fr. Willey, Mr Cassumbhoy Nanjee, Mr Cursetjee Eduljee, cattle agent Budhankhan, and 27 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26th July.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Birmania	1562	M. Saporits	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Armenia	2218	S. Young	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan	..	......	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Inchulva	1453	J. Holliday	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kangra	1479	J. Stone	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Anglo-Indian	1371	J. H. Franks	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Cuba	1373	C. W. Hoseason.	H I	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sumatra	1406	......	K	Hajee Cassum.
„ Peshwa	1399	W. H. Edge	L	Dossa Kirpal.
„ Eden Hall	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Etna	1478	H. Prorson	N	McCulloch & Co
„ County of York	1478	R. Wyley	O	McCulloch & Co
„ Clan Buchanan	1912	W. Miller	P	Finlay, Muir&Co
„ City of Manchester	2085	G. C. Gilmour	Q	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Assyria (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
	Etna (s)	Brerson	Dunkirk.
	Kt. of St. George (s)	Thomas	Torre-del-Annunziata, Naples, &c.
	Cuba (s)	Hoseason	Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Catherine, for Mauritius.
Ship Kidsvold, for Mauritius.
„ Fairholme, for San Francisco.
Steamer Birmania for Marseilles.
„ Anglo-Indian for Aden, Jeddah and Hodeida.
„ Pachumba, for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
21	Paramatta (s)	Anderson	London, June 17.
	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, July 11.
	Malda (s)	Hewett	Bombay, June 27.
22	Nuddea (s)	Cave	London, June 16.
	Sardomene	Pitt	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Steamer Navarino. Ship Star of Erin.
July 22.—Steamers Kohinur and Astronomer. Ships Columba and Centurion.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
22	Madura (s)	Cuddalore.
	N. Boynton	New York.
23	Maharaja (s)	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	Rangoon.
24	Pelican (s)	Middlesbro'.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
21	Agra (s)	Bombay.
22	Culna (s)	Rangoon.
23	Madura (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 26.

From Glasgow.

America s—34 cases clocks, Mooljee Gangjee and Co; 70 casks beer, Brandenburg and Co; 25 hogshead and 125 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 hogsheads beer, Latham and Co.

From Liverpool.

Armenia s—175 boxes soap, Aldridge Salmon and Co 66 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Eden Hill s—4 cases aniline dye S A S Dawood.

Cuba s—238 kegs paints, Mahomedally Hyderally; 8 kegs colors, J Abdoolally.

From London.

Bokhara s—10 cases medicine and 4 cases codliver oil, Rogers and Co; 3 cases perfumery, Cowasjee Patell and Co; 13 cases varnish and 1 box stationery, Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark; 355 cases brandy and 150 cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 95 packages claret, Vorkart Bros.; 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 35 cases champagne, Phillips and Co; 110 cases wines, Breul and Co.

Kangra s—5 casks paint, Furzoolabhoy & Co.

From Antwerp.

Atrato s—35 cases Eau-de-Cologne, A Blascheck and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 26.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—60 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 57 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 60 bales hemp, Lowjee Jairam; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, L Poonsee and Co; 359 bales cotton, Lang Muir and Co; 240 bales cotton, S Rochuldass; 73 bales wool, Pelly and Co, Ld; 21 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 123 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 51 bales wool, N Muganmul; 71 bales cotton, H Madhowjee; 79 bales cotton, Jas Campbell and Co

For London.

Tasmania s—13 bales skins, J Purdhan; 3 cwts ivory, Surriff Durnesh; 10 cwts ivory, Tharia Topen; 22 cwts gum, Arabic, T Godhoo; 3 cwts Colombo roots, M Dayal; 58 cwts ginger, Megjee Currimsey.

Kangra s—7 bales skins, Abdool C Mahomed; 100 cwts fennelseed and 297 cwts barley, A Blascheck and Co; 12 bales hides and 9 bales skins, M Abdoola and Co; 360 cwts horn, B Boga.

For Havre.

County of York s—950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 bales cotton, Havre and Co; 5,077 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier, 999 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,052 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.; 1,341 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

For Antwerp.

Regius s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Armenia s—6,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Clan Buchanan s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Birmania s—1,200 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Leghorn.

Birmania s—2,001 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,009 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Naples.

Birmania s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir & Co.

For Alexandria.

Tasmania s—2 boxes silver coin (Rs 5,600), D Sassoon & Co; 10 boxes silver coin (Rs 60,000), The Chtd Mercantile Bank of I L and China.

For Calcutta.

Canara s—153 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.

Deccan s—298 bales twist, R S Woonwalla & Co; 99 bales twist, Tharia Topen; 696 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co; 56 bales twist, Sassoon J David & Co; 150 bales twist, D P Marker; 90 bales twist, C Bomonjee & Co; 25 bales twist S Abraham; 150 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmal & Co; 127 bales twist, D Sassoon & Co; 250 cwts onions, Peakee; 38 bales cotton, C Ebram; 332 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 181 bales twist, J Peerbhoy & Co; 50 bales twist, J Doongersee; 75 bales twist, J Feezbooken; 25 bales twist, G Shobhagmul; 71 bales twist, Tata & Co; 150 bales twist, 6 cwts Cambay stones, and 33 cwts ivory, E Noordin & Co; 126 bales cotton, Hajee Esac Ellias & Co; 11 cwts Cambay stones, A C Esmaljee; 75 bales twist, The Prince of Wales S and Manufacturing Co.

For Kobe

Deccan s—50 bales twist, G Shobhagmul; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Shanghai.

Deccan s—25 bales twist, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham; 60 bales twist, Sassoon J David & Co; 50 bales twist, J Doongersee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—July 24.

Hallen, Inspg V S, Bl Horse breeding operations, on duty, from Poona.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavly, on leave, from Poona.

July 25.

Winter, Capt, Bl Wilts Regt, on duty, from Peshawar.

Nuthall, Major, Bl Manch, Regt, on duty, from Abbottabad.

Herbert Capt, Bl, 17th Lancers, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

Denniss, Major, Bl, 1st Wilts Regt, on promotion, from Peshawur.

Cama, Surgn, Mad I M D, on sick leave, from Burma.

Goldsmid, Lt, Bl 40th Bl Infy, on leave, from Jhansi.

Urmston, Capt, Bl, 6th Punjab Infy, on duty, from Edwardesabad.

July 26.

Henderson, Col, Mad S C, on leave, from Madras.

Hughes, Major. Bo Ex Comt officer, on duty, from Poona.

Lockhart, Lt-Col, B R A, on duty from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—July 24.

Hallen, Inspg V S, Bl Horse breeding operations, on duty, to Ajmere.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 27th July, 1886.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 9 to 10 p.m., and every Wednesday until the 15th October, 1886. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Vol. C McNeill, B Company, is transferred to Poona Detachment from this date.

By order,
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NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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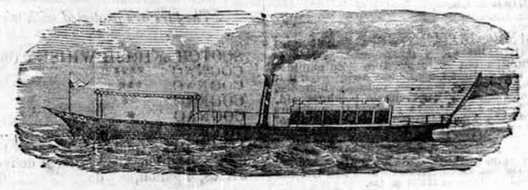
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